

## Miss. Sheriff Identifies Two As Lynchers

By Mary Southard  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

HATTIESBURG, Miss., April 22.—The Federal prosecution held the line this morning in the historic lynching trial here when Judge Sidney Mize overruled a defense motion of not guilty against the three remaining defendants, Luther Holder, sheriff, Barney Jones, and Allen Pryor.

Yesterday after introducing a confession by one of the five men originally charged with violating the civil liberties statutes in the lynching of Howard Wash, Negro, near Laurel, Mississippi, last October, the government advised Judge Mize it was withdrawing charges against two of the accused—Oscar Johnson, farmer, and Nathaniel Shotts—on grounds of insufficient evidence.

The defense tried to seize the offensive and throw the case out of court by applying for directed not guilty verdicts for the other three. In overruling their motion Judge Mize stated: "Conspiracy must of necessity be proved by circumstantial evidence. I think there are sufficient circumstances as to the three defendants now on trial to

(Continued on Page 6)

## Protect Labor-- Murray to McNutt

BULLETIN  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—CIO President Philip Murray today issued a statement to War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt to stabilize employment "through the operation of joint labor-management stabilization agreements" with proper safeguards for labor as a substitute for the drastic job freeze which has now been instituted.

In a letter to McNutt, Murray expressed the "serious disagreement" of the CIO with certain provisions of McNutt's directive order and called attention to a number of "very basic shortcomings in the administration of our manpower problems."

## Mine Dispute to Go Before WLB

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP).—The War Labor Board today ordered a preliminary hearing Saturday in the soft coal wage dispute, which was certified to it by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins earlier today.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP).—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today certified to the War Labor Board the dispute between 450,000 miners led by John L. Lewis and the bituminous coal operators.

"Chances cannot be taken on so vital a matter," she said.

The existing truce in the wage dispute will expire April 30.

The WLB, it was believed, will schedule a hearing on the case at once so that it may begin prompt consideration of the dispute and ward off a threatened work stoppage.

Miss Perkins, pointing out that the parties have conferred in New York on a new contract since March 10, said they have reached no agreement on any basis and that because "coal is essential to the prosecution of the war," she felt compelled to send the case to the WLB.

"In peacetime," Miss Perkins said, "I should have been inclined to wait patiently for the members of this conference to work out something constructive."

Early in the negotiations, Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the U. S. Conciliation Service and President Roosevelt's personal representative at the conference, persuaded the miners and operators to continue their present contract until the end of this month so that collective bargaining might continue without the menace of a strike.

President Roosevelt had requested the parties by telegram to continue discussions, making any contract adjustments retroactive.

Chief demands of the miners, on which no compromise has been reached, are for a general wage increase of \$2 a day, "portal-to-portal" pay and unionization of supervisory employees.

## Stop This Purge Of Patriots

An Editorial

WHILE the rest of the country wasn't looking, a congressional committee yesterday slugged the nation's war effort with a political lead pipe.

We refer to the decision of the Kerr Committee of the House to uphold Martin Dies' request for the firing of two government officials on "charges" that are almost unbelievable in their reactionary contempt for anti-Nazi views and democratic rights.

Set up to "tone down" the coarse Gestapo-like tactics of the Dies Committee, the Kerr Committee went the Dies group one better.

In voting to fire Dr. Goodwin Watson and Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr. (son of America's brave anti-fascist Ambassador to Germany), the Kerr Committee yesterday set up a new type of law in the United States. It demanded the firing of anyone in the government's war effort, who falls within the range of the committee's newly-hatched definition of "subversive."

AND what is "subversive" in the Kerr Committee's eyes? Is it to have been guilty of admiring Hitler or Tokio? Is it to have been friendly with the Axis enemies of the United States? Is it to be guilty of obstructing the war effort?

On the contrary, the Dies-Kerr dictate, handed down with lordly arrogance to the American people for their instant obedience, defines "subversive" as exactly the opposite. It singles out those Americans who—in the recent words of a government red-baiter—were "prematurely and excessively anti-fascist."

It demands the dismissal of Dr. Dodd because he "entertained Harry Bridges at a cocktail party"; it brands as "unfit to serve the government" a noted educator like Dr. Watson because he "contributed a statement condemning anti-Semitism to a pamphlet published by the League of American Writers."

By contrast, apparently, the Dies-Kerr blackmailers rejoice that there now works for the State Department's Mr. Berle a Miss Wellington, formerly in the service of the Berlin, Rome and Finnish embassies.

The Kerr Committee has let loose a definition of "subversive" which will crack down on any American who, in the opinion of Martin Dies' agents, seeks to "distort the government's functions, impede its projects or lessen its efforts." This need not be done directly but "indirectly." And this need not be proved in any court of inquiry, according to any known laws of evidence, but the victim can be judged guilty solely by what Rep. Kerr cynically described yesterday as "the court of public opinion."

This places the determination of the democratic rights of America's patriotic win-the-war forces into the hands of less than 20 Congressmen, many of them rabid opponents of the government's anti-Axis policies and professed appeasers of the worst type. Actually the definition applies most forcibly to themselves.

By developing the Dies theory of the "communist front" to its inevitable fascist-like conclusion, and by making eager use of the craven distortions handed out by Mr. Francis Biddle of the Department of Justice, the administration-hating clique in Congress has practically seized the right to control the most vital war agencies of the United States.

THE Communist Party has repeatedly flung into the teeth of the red-baiters its refutation of their Berlin-made slander of "subversion."

The Communist Party has repeatedly warned its fellow-Americans that the drag-net of the red-baiter is aimed at the democratic rights of the entire nation and not of the small Communist minority alone. Every new usurpation by the red-baiters, every new persecution of decent, honest Americans proves that.

Will America, in the midst of its anti-Axis war, dance as Martin Dies, idol of the Nazi Bund, cracks the whip? The Hitler-helping edict of the Dies-Kerr gang must not be carried out!

Let the entire nation speak its indignation. Let labor administer a rebuff to the Goebbels imitators in Congress.

It has only been because American labor has not seen sufficiently the connection between this Dies Committee's hounding and the smash-labor drive that the Dies-Kerr groups have been able to run wild. If it is "subversive" to entertain the leader of the Pacific Coast Maritime Union, Bridges, then there is no labor man who is safe from persecution.

Urge President Roosevelt and your Congressman to defend progressives like Watson and Dodd from dismissal!

Let your organization speak out against this imitation Gestapo which is menacing the war effort of our country.

## Liberties Group Scores Hounding of U.S. Employees

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Kerr Committee's attempt to "purge" anti-fascists from Government posts was sharply assailed today by Congressman Marcantonio, New York Laborite; John Coffee, Wash., Dem., and Rep. Albert Engel, Mich., Rep.

Attempt by the Kerr Committee of the House of Representatives to fire government employees accused of taking part in progressive activities was scored yesterday by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties as an action which "imperils our entire war effort and threatens the complete destruction of national morale."

The Federation's charge, which followed an unanimous report of the Kerr Committee urging the ousting of Dr. Goodwin Watson and

(Continued on Page 6)

# BLOCK NAZIS IN KUBAN; BRITISH TAKE TAKROUNA

## Hurl Nazis From Cliffs in Close Quarters Struggle

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, April 22 (UP).—The British Eighth Army has captured Takrouna in a hand-to-hand bayonet fight in which German forces were hurled screaming to their death from the cliffs, it was disclosed tonight, as the Allies tightened both ends of their siege arc about the Axis in Tunisia.

In cleaning out the tough Takrouna nest just west of Enfidaville the Eighth Army at the same time deepened its wedge into the Axis mountain defense ring to three miles while on the northwest front the First Army drove to within 24 miles of Tunis, beating off counterattacks which cost the enemy 27 tanks and 500 prisoners.

The British threw paratroops into the front-line fighting, as the battle grew to a degree of ferocity previously unequalled in Africa, particularly on the Eighth Army front where knives, hand grenades and bayonets were brought into play.

As the concerted Allied drive ground away the Axis Tunisian bridgehead bit by bit, the Germans were reported using their best troops in repeated but unavailing counterattacks which brought about serious losses for both sides.

Of the checkerboard north front, where the rugged contours of the land allow for extension of lines in seeming violation of all military principles, the First Army was disclosed to have launched an attack Tuesday and captured Banana Ridge, four miles east of Medjes-El-Bab.

DRIVE CLOSER TO TUNIS.

This put the British closer to Tunis than at any time since early in the campaign and the Germans struck back with everything they could muster in a counter-attack that night on an eight-mile front south of Medjes-El-Bab.

Five battalions of infantry were thrown into the enemy effort and in fierce fighting under a brilliant moon the British beat back slightly toward the road leading south from Medjes-El-Bab. But with the support of violent artillery, mortars and machine-gun fire, they clung to key positions and by dawn the Germans, having suffered heavy losses and gained little, began withdrawing.

As the enemy infantry sought to break off the action the Germans threw in between 60 and 80 tanks as cover, official dispatches said, but the First Army's heavy artillery laid down blanket barrages which left 27 of them, including two big Mark IVs wrecked on the battlefield.

Examination of enemy dead and captives revealed that troops of the 334th German Infantry Division and the Hermann Goering Grenadiers, who have been operating in the Medjes-El-Bab region since November, took part in the Axis operation.

(Continued on Page 6)

## N. Y. Blind Greet Blinded Red Army Men



Yesterday, men and women of the Lighthouse, New York Association for the Blind at 111 East 58th Street, launched the Russian War Relief campaign for 5,000,000 letters of friendship from Americans to individuals of the Soviet Union by writing letters to blinded Red Army soldiers now recuperating in the Botkin Hospital near Moscow.

Among those at the Lighthouse who wrote a message of greeting and sympathy in braille, are (left to right) A. E. Seglinell, Lillian Hillman, Thaddeus Radwanski, Margaret Hoffmire, Stanley Wartenburg and Carmin Campanella.

## Defeatists Exploit OWI Dissension

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—OWI faces the most serious crisis of its brief career. It is under attack from Congressional copperheads. And it is being undermined from within by high-powered advertising men who think war ought to be sold to the people like a new brand of tooth paste—with the hard-pressed advertising business making a little money on the side from the promotion job.

OWI Director Elmer Davis is trying to appease both the congressional critics of OWI and the advertising men who have moved in on the agency.

The complex internal crisis in OWI is important because it impairs the effectiveness of the agency and weakens its resistance against the defeatist attack designed to curtail its request for a \$47,000,000 appropriation.

DEFEATIST ATTACK  
The objectives of the defeatist gang attacking OWI are plain enough. They are against any agency which tries to matter how feebly to strengthen the home front by giving the people an improved understanding of the war.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, a member of the Judiciary Committee which is now investigating OWI, summed it all up when he said Davis had filled his office with

The Congressmen also asked for:

(Continued on Page 6)

## Emspak to Speak At Stadium Rally

Julius Emspak, general secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and member of President Roosevelt's Labor Victory Committee, will be a speaker at the Labor for Victory rally at the Yankee Stadium May 2, the committee in charge announced yesterday.

Mr. Emspak heads a union of more than 450,000, the majority of whom are employed in the nation's war industries. More than 50,000 of them work in war plants in the New York-New Jersey area and local officials are calling upon them to turn out in full force for the CIO-AFL-sponsored demonstration.

Johannes Steel, New York Post columnist and radio news commentator, will represent the U. S. Treasury War Bond Committee at the rally, from which organized labor will send a victory message across the nation and across the sea to the battlefronts.

The Manhattan Council of Negro Youth has announced that its membership will support the demonstration in full strength. Rudy Hanson, international representative of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, and Meyer Stern, director of the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee, have called upon all their union locals to participate fully as well.

## House Votes to Adjourn to May 3

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP).—The House unanimously approved a resolution to adjourn at the end of its session today until May 3.

## Soviets Repulse All Attacks, Foe Loses 98 Planes

LONDON, April 22 (UP).—Massed Soviet guns and unyielding Red Army infantrymen are shattering German attacks which now continue night and day in the Kuban almost without pause, dispatches from Moscow reported today.

German infantry and tanks, supported by droves of airplanes, are attacking waves after waves in one sector after another, trying vainly to find a weak spot, dispatches said.

Every attack has been smashed with heavy losses to the enemy, front dispatches were quoted as saying.

In many sectors the Russians, instead of waiting to meet the full impact of German attacks, were reported going over the top and meeting the enemy waves in no man's land to break them before they even reached the Soviet line.

NAZIS MASS FOR DRIVE  
London heard reports that the Germans were carrying on enormous preparations behind their Soviet front lines for a spring offensive.

Transocean, the German news agency, in a broadcast under a Stockholm dateline quoted Swedish military correspondents as speculating on probable developments this summer in European warfare generally.

It is said that most military observers saw southern and western Europe as the main theatre but that others foresaw a decision this year on the Soviet front because "Germany and her allies were now ready to concentrate their forces on a gigantic effort not only to reconquer the territory lost during the winter but to penetrate farther eastward, aiming at the Volga."

NAZIS LOSE 98 PLANES

The air war over a great area of the Kuban, extending far into the Soviet rear, has developed into the first testing ground in a spring fight for aerial superiority, dispatches said. The Germans are throwing in many squadrons daily, a United Press dispatch reported, without being able to gain superiority.

Dispatches said that the Germans

(Continued on Page 4)

## Will Murder All Raiders--Tokio

(By United Press)

Japan broadcast implied warnings Thursday that it would execute any American fliers captured in future raids on the country and that it would retaliate by bombing American cities.

"Don't forget! Make sure every flier that comes here has a special pass to hell," the Tokio radio said in a broadcast rec'd by the United Press at San Francisco. "And rest assured it's strictly a one-way ticket."

The Tokio radio in domestic and foreign broadcasts gave only distorted versions of President Roosevelt's statement on the execution of American air force men captured as the result of the first raid on Tokio.

## Comradeship Among Kids

By Beth McHenry

It was in the park on Sunday and a group of kids were talking circus, circus and one of the kids said, yeeeee, my old man's taking me this week. And another little boy said his father would take him too but his father was at war and he said his mother said, we haven't got time for the circus this year. The little boy said all this very emphatically and then all of a sudden he went and sat by himself at the end of a bench and watched the ground sternerly.

A little girl they called Natalie went over to the boy and sat down and said, say would you like to ride my bike for awhile. Then some of the other youngsters moved up too and one offered his skates and another had half a candy bar stuck together with a few other things in his pocket and he offered the whole lovely mess to the kid who wasn't going to the circus.

And so in just a few short min-



utes that little gang of kids displayed all the comradeship and kindness that's inherent in the human race. Little Natalie said, the circus is just elephants and monkeys anyway and you can see them at the zoo. And one of the old boys said, I'm not sure I'm going either, it costs too much.

The boy whose father was away at war grew warm and friendly with the others again and soon he

was explaining about his dad who is a flier out in the Pacific. And he said, you think this Park is pretty, you ought to see the islands out there where he is, my mother showed me pictures and I know where it is on the map. And then he said, yeah, it won't be long now and I'll be a flier myself, I practically know now except I ain't got no airplane to practice with.

The boy who was going to circus in the first place sat quietly on the bench for a few minutes and then said well, my father's an air raid warden and that's something. And Natalie frowned hard and said, I haven't got a father around here but my mother would sure be a WAAC if it wasn't for me.

And the boy whose father was at war turned to the others and said, well, it ain't your fault your old man ain't a flier. And then he said, say you'll have a good time at the circus.

And the first boy said, awwwwh the circus! and pushed it away with his hand.

## HEADLINES AND BY-LINES . . .

TODAY'S INDEX	PAGE
Nazi Atrocities	
Real to Harlemites	2
MAYOR TO GET CHILD CARE PLEA	3
Home Front News	3
Your Growing Child	4
LABOR & UNION NEWS	5
CIO LEADER URGES INCENTIVE PAY	5
SPORTS FEATURES	6
PASSOVER—APRIL 1943	
By Elza Gurley Fiyaz	7
Movie & Radio Guide	7
Tight-Jacks Reported	
By Milton Howard	8
TOKIO SAVAGERY	
Editorial of the Day	8

Coming Saturday . . .  
Conclusions on the Daily Worker survey on reactions to  
NAZI ATROCITIES!

Coming Sunday . . .  
Hollywood 'Thumbs-Down'  
THE FIFTH SEAL!  
See 'Constant Reader'  
in Sunday's Magazine

Place a standing order with your newsdealer and READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

## Panics That Bloom In the Spring . . .

By a Veteran Commander

SPRING usually preceding Summer, and Summer being the time of the year when the German mechanized forces develop their greatest striking power, Spring is the time when people hold their breath and are generally inclined to panicky thinking.

### On the War Fronts

This Spring is especially rich in panics, maybe because people instinctively feel that the Nazi monster is mortally wounded and, like a mortally wounded beast, will lash out with exceptional viciousness. There may be some truth and logic in that. Be this as it may, we have three main panics on hand:

**Panic One:** The Japanese will invade Australia and, maybe, even the North American Continent. (We have already spoken about this before and said we hardly believe this to be probable.)

**Panic Two:** The Nazis are going to use gas against the Soviet Union.

**Panic Three:** The Nazis have concentrated between seven and eight million men against the Red Army.

Number two is a possibility, but it would seem to us that this might happen only if the Eastern Front is stabilized. The use of gas on a fluctuating front where armies maneuver widely and where they are more often than not "interwedged" is not practical and presents considerable danger for the user of gas. The use of poison gas across a wide body of water is more plausible.

Panic three sounds like an exaggeration. It is hardly probable that the Germans have enough weapons to equip 500 divisions. The figure of 300 divisions sounds more plausible. However, this does not mean that they have not got the manpower for such a number. They have much more. It is our estimate that they still have some 15,000,000 men available for military service, which may look like enough for 1,000 divisions, but in reality isn't. What with all sorts of auxiliary services, the navy, the air force, garrisons, supplies, etc., no more than two-thirds of the manpower can be put into front line units. This would mean about 650 divisions (including the satellites, of course). Now this manpower is certainly not all under arms. It is more likely that one-half, or about 325 divisions are available for instant service. Some 50 of these are scattered all over Europe (including Tunisia) and the remainder is concentrated at the Eastern Front or held available for it. This remainder numbers probably about 275 divisions. This is serious enough and the situation does not require exaggeration to be grim.

AS TO Spring panics in general, it might be better to do something about the factors providing the basis for panics instead of simply spreading them. Maybe the opening of a second front in Europe might take care of these factors.

Such a move would deflect a few score divisions from the Soviet Front and would create a situation so hopeless for the Nazis that they would hesitate, on the Eve of judgment, to use poison gas anywhere at all. On the other side, the very hopelessness of the situation of Germany would certainly discourage the Japanese from spreading out further and would make them concentrate on the consolidation of their positions.

To sum up, we would put it this way: less panic and more action, please!

## Law to Jail Gandhi And Nehru Held Void

NEW DELHI, April 22 (UP). — A federal court invalidated today a regulation under which several thousands of Indian Nationalists, including Mohandas K. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, are being detained. It was understood, however, that the decision would not affect detentions already made or result in the release of those being held.

The court decided that Rule 26 of the "Defense of India" Rules went beyond the scope of Section Two of the "Defense of India Act" under which Rule 26 was promulgated.

Informed quarters predicted that the British Viceroy of India would issue an ordinance validating the proceedings taken under Rule 26 in view of the court's judgment.

LONDON, April 22 (UP). — An India Office official, commenting on a ruling by a New Delhi court invalidating a section of the "Defense of India" Rules, said tonight that "probably the judge discovered a minor legal technical point which, in any case, will not result in the release of anyone as there are rules whereby they can be kept."

"There is no reason at all why Gandhi and other members of the Congress Party detained as a result of last year's disturbances should be freed," he said.

### RAF Raids West Belgium

LONDON, April 22 (UP). — Fast typhoon fighters of the RAF carried the air war to Western Belgium today, concentrating on rail and water targets between Ghent and Courtrai in renewed attacks after the big night bombers had been grounded, ending 13 straight nights of continental raids by either British or Russian planes.

The Air Ministry announced that the typhoons destroyed one locomotive and damaged three others in "train-busting" raids along vital Axis communication lines. Several barges also were hit.

While Britain's night bombers were idle, German planes last night attacked a town in northeastern Scotland, killing several persons. The German high command identified the town as Aberdeen.

## Czech Papers Here Hail Unit With Red Army

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—The stream of greetings to the fighting Czechoslovaks on the Soviet-Nazi Front from their countrymen in America is swelling to a flood as all Czech and one Slovak papers here unite in hailing the men there who are carrying the Czechoslovak flag.

"Czechoslovak newspapers in Chicago express the feeling of our people when we enthusiastically greet the valiant Czechoslovak soldiers fighting side by side with the great Soviet Army against the Nazi hordes," said the message sent by 17 Czechoslovak papers, to Zdenek Fierlinger, minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile in Kulsbyse, USSR.

The papers signing the message express the views of all religious denominations and of all political persuasions among Czechs and Slovaks here. The list is made up of the following, all of which are publishing the message in their current or next forthcoming issues:

Daily papers: Svesnost, Denal Hlasatel, Narod. Weekly or semi-weekly: Nova Doba, Vostok, Novina, Ocas, Predmestské Listy. Monthly or semi-monthly: Czechoslovak Society of America Bulletin, Svobodne Czechoslovensko, Svobodna Skola, Zenska Listy, Bohemian Odd Fellow, Husar Lid, Pravda, Slaysa Nadeje, Sokol Americky, Svojan.

At the same time, another message of cheer by an individual organization—this time by the Victory Club of Mothers, Sisters and Wives of Soldiers of Czech Origin in the U. S. Armed Forces—winged its way to the Czechoslovak Unit fighting the Nazis on the Eastern Front.

"Convinced you won't stop before crossing the borders of Freed Czechoslovakia," said the Victory Club message, signed by Chairman Marie Hora. "Pledge utmost support in America."

## U. S. Army Bombers Lash Nauru Island

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP). — A large force of army bombers battered Japanese installations on Nauru Island in daylight Wednesday (East Longitude Time) and returned safely after flying through heavy anti-aircraft fire and shooting down possibly seven Zeros, the Navy reported today.

Some of the world's biggest phosphate deposits are on Nauru and it was possible the bombing was designed to prevent the enemy from working them and sending the phosphate back to Japan. The island also is one of the outlying Japanese bases that ring the great naval base at Truk, 1,020 miles northwest of it.

The communiqué also said heavy bombers attacked Japanese installations in Numa Numa harbor, Bougainville, Tuesday (Island Time) while in the North Pacific bombers and fighters continued to pound and strafe enemy positions at Kiaka in 10 more raids Tuesday. The 10 raids Tuesday increased to 115 the number made on the rocky base this month.

NEW DELHI, April 22 (UP). — A small formation of four-motored Liberator bombers yesterday made the third American raid of the war on Bangkok, capital of Japanese-controlled Thailand, and other Liberators struck at Rangoon, main enemy supply port in Burma, it was announced today.

The raiders dropped bombs on military objectives in both cities, but bad weather prevented observation of results, a communiqué of the 10th U. S. air force reported.

## Engineer Herbst--Story of A Hungarian Jewish Hero

(By Intercontinental News)

MOSCOW, April 22. — A Jewish engineer sent to a slave battalion by the Hungarian fascists avenged his suffering and died a hero's death in one of the glorious chapters of anti-fascist struggle in this war, a story appearing in Pravda, Soviet Communist newspaper, reveals today.

The story as told by Julius Hay, Pravda correspondent, concerns Engineer Herbst, now a legendary figure among Hungarian prisoners. It was broadcast to Hungarian troops by two captive artillery officers—Lieut. Nizler and Saliyev from Soviet positions. Here is what the still uncaptured but despairing puppet troops heard.

Lieutenant Nizler was the first officer of the 151st mortar battery, the commander of which was Lieutenant Saliyev. This battery was directly subordinated to the Honved ("Home Guard") high command and was fitted out with 30% centimeter mortars. Hungarian propaganda had re-

lated wonders about these weapons. Everything was done to make the doomed Hungarian soldiers feel invincible with the fabulous 30% centimeter mortars behind them. No doubt Nizler and Saliyev were very proud to have such guns under their command.

All the more bitter was the truth. "The 30% centimeter mortars proved to be just old iron" they reported after being taken prisoner. "They were manufactured in 1914 for the Austro-Hungarian army. They do not carry more than six miles and after the fourth salvo they are useless."

Only on one occasion did these 30% centimeter mortars do any considerable damage, and even then not to the Russians. Not knowing what to do when one of these ante-diluvian monsters broke down, the commanders sought an expert.

They found an engineer, Herbst. This skilled machine-building specialist was in one of the oppressed, starving and brutally maltreated

## Fighting French Unity Statement

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP). — The text of the French National Committee's memorandum to General Giraud, made public here yesterday by the Fighting French, follows:

The French National Committee, having carefully read the memorandum that General Giraud sent to it in answer to its own memorandum of Feb. 23, notes with satisfaction that there is agreement on certain essential points.

General Giraud admits, in effect, that the armistice is null and void; he recognizes that the exercise of French sovereignty has been suspended by the constitution of a government under enemy control and that consequently the Vichy legislation must be abolished; he proclaims invalid any oath of allegiance to one man; he affirms, finally, that the central power to be formed outside of metropolitan France can be only the servant of the French people to whom it will give back its powers on the day of liberation so that the nation may, freely and by itself, decide her destiny.

General Giraud desires that the war should be continued in close collaboration with all the Allies, that the central power to be formed should represent the permanent interests of the nation among foreign nations, that it should administer liberated colonial and metropolitan territories and exercise in them full French sovereignty, at the same time granting to the Allied armies the rights and facilities necessary to the pursuit of the common war.

These are the very principles which, since June 18, 1940, have served as immutable bases of action for the course taken in the French effort by General De Gaulle and the French National Committee, principles which they have never failed to apply.

COMMENT ON "APPLICATION" About the application of these principles, such as it is envisaged by General Giraud, the French National Committee, certain of being in agreement with the general feeling of the nation, has formulated the following observations:

One—There must be a complete abolition of Vichy legislation and no existing situation must stand in the way of the moral recovery required by the people of France. Groups inspired by totalitarian ideologies, such as the Legion des Combattants, must be immediately and effectively dissolved. On the other hand, the fact that the so-called armistice is null and void implies in particular that the main positions of authority cannot be given to men who have had a personal responsibility in the capitulation and the collaboration with the enemy.

Two—At the time of the liberation the departmental administrations should not be appointed by the military authority. Such a proviso would be in fact contrary to law and would not be accepted by the French population, organized for resistance, which knows the local situation and whose feelings should not be ignored. The prefectural authority must issue from the central authority and not from the commander in chief of the army.

Three—Having to exercise French sovereignty in the liberated territories, having to represent the permanent interests of the nation abroad and having to direct the war effort of France by a unification of all the forces fighting at home or outside the national territory, the central authority acts not only in the name of and for the empire, but also in the name of and for the whole nation. It must therefore play, in fact, and by intention, the role of a governmental agency. A complete distinction must exist between the central authority and the agencies of executive administration, such as governors, residents, etc. These are subordinated to the central authority and act upon its instructions. They should not be party to it. They come under this authority through the intermediary of the

ministerial departments under which they normally come in the republican regime. However, the Advisory Council of the Empire, composed of the residents and governors and of competent personalities, should give its advice on the general problems concerning the life, administration and defense of the empire.

WOULD SUBORDINATE GENERALS

Four—Furthermore, the actual commander in chief or the actual commanders in chief of the armies must be subordinated to the central authority and should not participate in it. To add the functions of commander in chief to those of member of the central authority would be contrary to the constitution and to the 1938 law concerning the organization of the nation in war-time as well as to the secular tradition of the French state—with the sole exception of the period of the consulate and of the Napoleonic Empire. Such a regime would certainly be disavowed by the French people after the experience they had with the personal power, both civilian and military, imposed by Vichy.

Five—The French National Committee is convinced of the necessity of avoiding abuses of power. A legal council should pass on the procedures on the excess of power. A national advisory council must be constituted as indicated by the memorandum of Feb. 23—to provide the means for the expression of Frenchmen's opinion in so far as they can express themselves in the present circumstances.

Six—To sum up, the French National Committee, in accordance with the spirit of French institutions, believes that the central provisional authority must be established and must include the essential ministerial departments which have traditionally constituted the agencies of the French government; the heads of these departments would have in fact and by interim the individual and collective functions normally given to ministers.

As to the choice and appointments of persons in the aforesaid framework, this will have to be discussed and settled on French soil and among Frenchmen. Since Dec. 26, 1942, the French National Committee has considered it necessary that its president and several of its members be given the opportunity to go to Algiers.

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## All Forces Vital, 'Herald Trib' Says

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Commenting editorially on the memorandum of Gen. Henri Giraud for French unity, the New York Herald Tribune on Wednesday calls it "at once a hopeful and tragic document." Although it is presented in some quarters, says this newspaper "as a mild and self-effacing plan" as against the "allegedly vaulting ambitions of the Fighting French," the editorial observes that the powers which Giraud's council envisages "are the powers of a sovereign government, and it is obvious that those who wielded them could exercise as profound an influence on the whole future of France as any to which the de Gaulleists ever pretended."

"It scarcely recognizes at all the great mass of the French people who are to decide their own destinies only in the distant future, and after the council has marched in." . . .

"Who can blame the Fighting French, if they read into it a patent attempt to capture France for the colonial bureaucrats, the army functionaries, the late converts from Vichy and Petainism?" the Herald Tribune asks.

"Until it is modified to . . . provide the representation of some kind for all the major elements of French resistance—especially those underground and movements within France herself which are the heart of that resistance—this document will remain only another tragic evidence of the disunity of the French."

ministerial departments under which they normally come in the republican regime. However, the Advisory Council of the Empire, composed of the residents and governors and of competent personalities, should give its advice on the general problems concerning the life, administration and defense of the empire.

WOULD SUBORDINATE GENERALS

Four—Furthermore, the actual commander in chief or the actual commanders in chief of the armies must be subordinated to the central authority and should not participate in it. To add the functions of commander in chief to those of member of the central authority would be contrary to the constitution and to the 1938 law concerning the organization of the nation in war-time as well as to the secular tradition of the French state—with the sole exception of the period of the consulate and of the Napoleonic Empire. Such a regime would certainly be disavowed by the French people after the experience they had with the personal power, both civilian and military, imposed by Vichy.

Five—The French National Committee is convinced of the necessity of avoiding abuses of power. A legal council should pass on the procedures on the excess of power. A national advisory council must be constituted as indicated by the memorandum of Feb. 23—to provide the means for the expression of Frenchmen's opinion in so far as they can express themselves in the present circumstances.

Six—To sum up, the French National Committee, in accordance with the spirit of French institutions, believes that the central provisional authority must be established and must include the essential ministerial departments which have traditionally constituted the agencies of the French government; the heads of these departments would have in fact and by interim the individual and collective functions normally given to ministers.

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## Nazi 'Mercy' for Soviet Wounded



This photo was taken from a captured German soldier by the Red Army. It shows Nazi military police slaughtering wounded Red Army men.

Daily Worker Survey:

## Nazi Atrocities Real To Residents of Harlem

By Eugene Gordon

Question: Do you believe the stories of Nazi atrocities in Europe?

Place: 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avenues, afternoon.

Mr. William Hale, presser, 196 Edgecombe Avenue: "I can't exactly say whether I believe what is happening in other countries. I do believe what I know is happening right here in the South. I mean, how cruel some white folks are to the colored race. We don't even get an even break. However, I am supporting the war to prevent seeing what the papers say is happening in other countries from happening to us here. We want democracy and equality for the United States."

Mr. Cecil Johnson, de'ense worker, 1399 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York: "I certainly do know that atrocities are being committed. The only thing to be done is to see that Hitler is punished and put where he belongs. We have got to achieve victory and then destroy Nazis and Nazism from the earth. When a tree stops the sun from shining on you, the only thing to do is cut the tree down."

Mr. Arthur McNair, elevator man, 121 West 121st Street: "I have read about the tactics of the Gestapo in Europe. We certainly don't want that sort of thing here. I am in favor of protecting and preserving democracy in the United States. I say that we have got to fight until we get rid of the threat of Nazism abroad and here. Fascism is the work of the devil."

Mr. Jack Barnes, garage man, 211 Edgecombe Avenue: "I feel that at least two thirds of the propaganda is true. I think the only problem is to see that we keep fighting until the Nazis are actually wiped out. Under fascism no individual has any freedom whatsoever. This would be especially true for Negroes. Fascism in America would help a few higher-ups, but would mean terrible suffering for everyday people. I stand for the President's demand for unconditional surrender of Hitler."

Mr. Robert Williams, porter, 1941 Boston Road: "I would be more willing to believe what the propagandists tell us if these same people told the truth about the South. I couldn't be treated any worse than I already am here in this country. I left the Southern states because of fear to try to get better opportunities, fear in school, fear planning my future as an equal to any other man. I judge democracy by my own experience. I hesitate to believe anything I'm told by the white man."

Alice L. McNair, 875 St. Nicholas Avenue: "We have the newspapers, the news reels, the radio and the actual reports of refugees on what is happening in occupied Europe. These reports agree on the crimes the Nazis are committing. In view of all that, I am forced to believe the stories."

Leo Hager, 400 West 153rd Street: "The Nazis have taken over the conquered countries by every trickery and by all other methods, including the murder of leading officials, when it suited them to do it. Because of what we know of their attitude toward the people in the countries they have occupied, they are not incapable, in my opinion, of committing the atrocities charged against them."

James Taylor, address undisclosed: "Of course I believe them. I was overseas in the last war and I know the Germans could treat you like a dog. They have no respect for human beings. I've been over there and seen it. Of course it's true."

Mrs. Hilda Stewart Proctor, Yonkers, N. Y.: "I'd like to say I believed all those stories about Nazi atrocities but, remembering the propaganda put out in the first world war, I just don't believe them. Some of them, I suppose, are true. But I don't believe them all."

Isaac Brown, 270 W. 125th Street: "I don't believe those stories. Judging by the way they lie about

Today the DAILY WORKER's survey of opinion on atrocities covers Harlem and the viewpoint of union seamen. In the past two days, our reporters have presented the attitudes of people in Yorkville, the Chelsea district and the New York fur market. Tomorrow we will try to publish reactions of the Detroit workers, where the original survey was made by the Detroit NEWS in March. We will also publish a summary and estimate of the poll, and discuss the whole problem of educating the American people to a better understanding of the barbaric and brutal nature of our enemies.

what we have done in this war, I say it's a lot of propaganda. I think they're giving us these horror stories so they can build up morale. They sugar coat the news for us for the same reason."

First Class Private, visiting from Camp Breckenridge, Ky.: "Do I believe the atrocity stories? What's that got to do with winning the war? What I'm interested in is winning this war and getting to hell out of this war. Ask me about atrocities in this country and maybe

## Seamen Know Horrors From Own Experience

By Art Shields

Do seamen believe the reports on German atrocities?

I asked this question of six seamen, picked at random, at the National Maritime Union headquarters. They were all strangers to the reporter.

1—"Do I believe those reports?" retorted the first man we approached: an able seaman just back from the war zone. "Well, listen to this. The Nazis have killed several thousand seamen already. They've machine-gunned drowning men. Do I believe those reports? Ask me something harder."

2—"It's my opinion the newspapers are not telling the whole story of German atrocities," said a young messman, who has made several trips. "I believe they are worse than they say. We won't know the whole story till we get to Berlin and read the Nazis' own reports."

3—"Of course I believe the atrocity reports," said the third seaman, another A. B. "I've sailed with Norwegians, Hollanders and Poles, who have told me what the Nazis did to their people. And, anyhow, I know what fascism is. We union men know that!"

4—"The Government says the stories about German atrocities are true," said a fourth seaman, a fireman. "My union says it. And it's common sense to believe the reports. That's how Nazis act."

He remarked that I wouldn't find a seaman who thought otherwise.

5—"Anyone who says the atrocity stories are exaggerated is a Nazi at heart," said a fifth seaman, another A.B. "If the Nazis ever got to New York they'd kill hun-

I'll tell you something. I'm more concerned about atrocities against the black man right here in the United States than I am in what's going on in Europe. Out there at Camp Breckenridge a Negro soldier can't even go into a place to eat and yet we're supposed to fight the Nazis."

Herbert Anders, 298 West 149th Street: "I believe some of the reports are true. It depends on who puts out the stories. If they come from the Germans you can't believe them, because the Germans, you know, want nothing but the best reports to get out about them. So you needn't expect them to tell you the truth about atrocities they committed. They'd more likely cover them up. But if they came from the people that suffered, or from the relatives of the people that suffered, then you could believe them."

Miss Mary Montgomery, 1985 Seventh Avenue: "I believe the stories because lots of these refugees that've come over here are pretty mean themselves, and if they are a fair sample of the Germans, and yet they had to run away, you can guess what those who stayed there must be like. Of course I think anybody that's tied up with Hitler is mean enough to do anything."

## Nazis Execute 5 Anti-Hitler Students

STOCKHOLM, April 22 (UP). — German authorities admitted for the first time today that anti-Nazi demonstrations were staged by students at the University of Munich in mid-February and that five students were executed, a Berlin dispatch to the Swedish newspaper Allehandas reported.

Allehandas's Berlin correspondent said 17 persons were involved in the "conspiracy" and that five were executed for "printing and spreading leaflets and inciting sabotage in war industry." The remaining 12 were given prison sentences ranging from six months to 30 years.

Allehandas also reported that German newspapers were printing gloomy comment on the effect of the Allied bombing of the Rhineland.

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## Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

In response to the urgent appeal of the American Red Cross for blood donors, the New York State Communist Party has designated the month of May as **Blood Donors Month**. Members of the Communist Party are being urged not only to give their own blood but, also, to make plans immediately for an intensive campaign in the neighborhoods for blood donors during the month of May.

The State Committee of the Communist Party of New York State is urging each Party club to set a goal to get the Red Cross a number of blood donors equal to twice its own membership.

Please inform this column of any plans you make for Blood Donors Month. Give your blood to save a wounded boy fighting and bleeding for you!

### DIARY OF A BLOCK SERVICE LEADER

Tuesday, April 20

Sent the kids to school after lunch. Made my first call—Apt. 3C, a new tenant. Has a son in the Army. Got his name for the bulletin board we're putting up in the lobby. Won't be blood donor, but is sure his husband will. Left Red Cross blank for him.

Asked whether I was collecting nylon and silk. Discussed with her how salvage in the house ought to be handled. Think I have a lieutenant.

Saw Mrs. T., Apt. 3A. Anxious to do bandage work for Red Cross. Will report to CPDO tomorrow night with daughter.

Saw super about receptacle for nylon and silk in lobby. O.K. Will point it for us (red, white and blue). Mrs. McN., Apt. 3C, will be in charge.

Wednesday, April 21

3D, E and F all out. Decided to start on 6th floor and work down. 6A interested in our Consumer Center. Had heard about our hat and dress remodeling demonstrations. Gave her next date.

Very enthusiastic but wants to know what we are doing about child care. Wants to get war work but has one child. Assured her that our office would be glad to have her come over and discuss setting up Child Care Committee. She suggested weekly meeting of all tenants to discuss this and similar problems. Sounds like a swell idea. She offered to take 4th, 5th and 6th floors. I am to notify rest. Meeting to be in my home next Tuesday.

Thursday, April 22

Didn't have minute today—Betty home with cold.

Friday, April 23

Met Mrs. F. and Mrs. J. at Safeway. Told them of meeting. Mrs. F. suggested discussing grade labeling and price ceilings. O.K. with me. They promised to talk up meeting.

Saturday, April 24

Couldn't get out today but sent Betty to all those I couldn't reach. Wrote written invitations for tomorrow night.

Sunday, April 25

The big night. Out of 37 families in our house 16 people showed up. Served tea and cookies. Introduced myself and outlined Block Service Organization. Told them I was there as official war service representative anxious to help them and get their cooperation in important war campaigns. Spoke of blood donor service and Nurses' Aides as two typical and urgent war services. Seven signed Red Cross donor slips. Mrs. D. who has no children said she was interested in nurses' aides. Gave her material on it. She is to see me tomorrow. At this point the meeting was turned over to a general discussion of consumer problems. Told them of our Consumer Center. Mrs. F.'s husband gave us some very good information on grade labeling. He suggested that for next time we have an OPA speaker down. The discussion was very interesting and everybody had a good time. Realized I needed much more information myself, especially on black markets and how we can fight them.

We agreed to meet once a month. Next meeting at Mrs. H's. In the meantime, I'll make my rounds, but I'll be much easier now.

RED CROSS HONOR ROLL

The Lower Harlem Section of the Communist Party joins East Harlem and Queens on our Red Cross Honor Roll. Twenty members in a door-to-door canvass of the Puerto Rican community raised \$393.00 in an intensive drive for the Red Cross. And what's more, the local director of the Red Cross Drive went into superlatives of praise over the "heatness and clearness of the financial reports the Communists handed in."

Section organizers, please note: You can win a place on this column's Red Cross Honor Roll by writing us a letter about what your section did for the Red Cross.

BOYS FIGHT TOGETHER—

MOTHERS WORK TOGETHER—The Service Men's Mothers of Allerton Neighborhood has sent us Volume 1, No. 1 of a bulletin edited by Mrs. Nellie Kuiperman and Mrs. Rose Abrams. We'd like to quote from their leading editorial:

"In the short existence of our organization, we have worked with all agencies involved in the war

effort, especially the Red Cross. Twenty-eight mothers have given blood, more have aided in the campaign collection of much needed funds. They have attended classes to qualify for special duties, rolled bandages, sewn, collected books and purchased war bonds.

"There are about 100 mothers in this club now. We hope to reach hundreds more and bring them into the organization. We feel that if our sons can fight side by side with other American youth on the battle front, we, as mothers, can work together on the home front.

"We brought our sons up into manhood and they are doing a good manly job. But our job is not done and they need our help. The only way we can help them is by being united in our own neighborhood. Help us build this very important organization, whose one aim is to help win this war, so that the time will come when our neighborhood will again be filled with song and laughter of our sons."

A splendid idea. Spread the Good Word. Let's have bulletins of Service Men's Mothers Organizations in other parts of the city and state. EVERY PENNY A REAL SACRIFICE.

VICE, BUT THEY GIVE—We saw a little press release the other day that we'd like to quote, for it should inspire all of us to give and give again till it really hurts.

"New York—Receipt of \$1,000 from the Auxilio de Guerra a Rusia, Inc. of Puerto Rico, for the purchase of medical supplies to aid Russian civilian and Red Army wounded was announced by Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief.

"Russian War Relief has received a total of \$4,000 from the Puerto Rican Committee to help the people of the U.S.S.R. Carter said that these contributions were a great sacrifice for the island inhabitants, whose economic status is low, as a part of their aid to the United Nations war effort."

FOR A FREE WORLD—The OWI has just published the second in a series of fine pamphlets on "The World Beyond the War."

"The first, called 'Toward New Horizons,' contained statements and speeches by Vice-President Wallace, Under-Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant and Milo Perkins. The second, just out under the title 'Proposals for a Free New World: Toward New Horizons, No. 2,' contains statements by Queen Wilhelmina, General Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong, Jan Smuts, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace and Sumner Welles.

According to Elmer Davis, "From time to time the OWI will publish additional significant statements. We're looking forward to the next pamphlet in the series. Maybe it'll include just a teeny little bit of a quote from a man named Stalin—huh, Mr. Davis?"

GOOD SLOGANS FOR UNCLE SAM—From the Treasury Department—to spur on the Second War Loan Drive—some fighting slogans to support a fighting army. We quote from posters, leaflets, etc., put out by the government:

"The Time Is NOW!" "There must be no more too little too late! Now it's enough and ON TIME!"

"The President put his finger on the single most important factor in our whole war effort when he said: 'Lost ground can always be regained—Lost time never!'"

SECOND WAR LOAN FOR A SECOND FRONT—By DAVID

Let's send our eagles flying. Let's hear Goering do the crying. While all of us are trying to Buy Bonds.

Let's send our caissons rolling. And our convoy ships patrolling. Let's call a halt to stalling. So Buy Bonds.

The time has come to crack the Axis open; To sock a homer—not a feeble punt. It's time we did more fighting and less hopin'.

The time is NOW to start that Second Front.

So let's start our guns a-pounding. And our tanks and jeeps a-bounding. And our battle-cry a-sounding: BUY THOSE BONDS!

(Note to Composers: "Civilian Front" will send two tickets to the May 2nd Rally at Yankee Stadium for some good music to fit the above lyrics—or better still, for some good lyrics and music on this theme.)

# Mayor Gets Child Care Plea Tomorrow

## Yanks See the Sights



Two unidentified Irish collectors act as guides to overseas personnel of the United States Coast Guard, pointing out the sights of their home town, an Irish port. The Coast Guardsmen are Michael Salerno (left) of Brooklyn, N. Y., and John Vall, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Medicos Meet OPA On Rations for Sick

Prominent New York doctors met with the OPA for the first time yesterday for the purpose of advising local war price and rationing boards on supplemental allotments of rationed foods for sick people.

Conferring with Russell H. Potter, acting district director of the New York OPA district, the doctors discussed the special dietary needs of the sick and attempted to set up standard regulations for local boards.

Since the beginning of meat and butter rationing, the local boards have been swamped with requests for supplementary foods on doctors' orders. In seven local boards in New York alone, some 1,700 requests were received and 1,515 were settled to the satisfaction of patient, doctor and board.

DISCUSS CASES—Yesterday's meeting dealt with eight cases which were appealed to the medical panel after the local boards had turned down the request for increased meat and processed foods rations.

Most of the persons asking for increased rations were suffering from ulcers, high blood pressure, allergy, diabetes and anemia who had doctor's certificates stating that they needed extra rations.

Miss Marie Krause, dietician in charge of the Nutrition Clinic of the New York Hospital declared that low-income families were better off than higher income groups in the matter of coupon point values. According to Miss Krause, low-income families ate cheaper cuts of meat which were just as nutritious as steaks and chops but could be had with less points. To her proper nutrition was all a question of "education."

VAQUE ON ESSENTIALS—The New York Hospital dietician had no answer how the 38 per cent of American families which did not have enough money to buy meat were going to keep themselves as well-fed as the higher-income groups.

During the discussion, it became clear that some standard for the treatment of diabetes would have to be set since some doctors held that diabetes should get large portions of meat while others felt that meat was not essential. Five of the appeal cases were made by one doctor who holds that diabetes should consume six pounds of meat a week.

Present at the meeting were also Dr. Maximilian Ramirez, former president of the Medical Society of the County of New York; Dr. M. Murray Peshkin, past president of the American Association for the Study of Allergy; Dr. Peter Irving, secretary of the New York State Medical Society and Henry N. Rappaport, chief rationing attorney.

The panel will meet each week.

Miners Strike At Republic Steel Pits

CHARLOTTE, Pa., April 22 (UP). Four mines of Republic Steel Corp., employing 1,800 miners, were closed today by a strike called when United Mine Workers members objected to a contract in one of the mines being subject to the approval of the War Labor Board.

The walkout spread rapidly to three mines today when pickets from Crescent No. 2 pit near here, where the strike started Tuesday afternoon, prevented workers from entering other pits.

E. B. Winning, manager of the company's mines, charged the walkout began in a dispute over a contract offered the miners the strip mine over inclusion of the phrase: "Subject to the approval of the War Labor Board," which he claimed is required by the government.

In Memory of IRVING SCHWAB Whose loss will be gravely felt by all those who fight against injustice and oppression SEAMEN'S BRANCH

In Memory of COMRADE JACK JOHNSTONE valiant fighter for the Working Class SEAMEN'S BRANCH

We mourn the death of MORTON BROWN and extend our deepest comradely condolences to his mother MITZI and his wife GRACE Burnside Victory Club & Section Staff 8th A.D. So.

Center Sixth Club of AMERICAN LABOR PARTY mourns the loss of its beloved officer MORRIS NEEDLE

I. J. MORRIS, Inc. Funeral Directors for the IWO Plots in all Cemeteries. Funerals arranged in all boroughs 236 SUTTER AVE., B'klyn, N.Y. DL 1-1273-4-5 DL 1-1274 Day FRONES Night

By Ann Rivington

A delegation of hundreds of mothers will visit Mayor LaGuardia tomorrow morning at 11, to demand a million dollars for child care in New York City's budget.

This decision was adopted unanimously at a conference in Hotel Diplomat Wednesday night, which was sponsored by the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime.

Dorothy Thompson, columnist and chief speaker at the conference, volunteered to lead the delegation jointly with Mrs. Eleanor Gimbel, chairman of the committee.

A large group of prominent trade union leaders, men as well as women, from both AFL and CIO, yesterday signified their eagerness to join the delegates. Among them were Peter McLachlan, vice-president of the Transport Workers, CIO; a representative of the Painters' Union, AFL; Josephine Timms, secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association, CIO; Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the New York Teachers' Union; Joseph Dermody, International Representative of the United Electrical Workers, CIO.

### OPEN LETTER TO MAYOR

The Wednesday night meeting also unanimously approved an open letter to the Mayor, calling on him to see to it that the million dollars

needed for the city's share of a child-care program for working mothers, to be set up through the public school system, is appropriated at once.

"We've got to have nurseries for children of working mothers," said Miss Thompson, "and we've got to be able to use the schools all day long. . . . We must fit the institutions to the working life of the people, and not the working life of the people to the institutions. The latter can't be done."

Describing this country as "miles behind the rest of the world" in the care of children, Miss Thompson told of the child-care centers of London and Moscow. The problem in this country didn't start with the war, she emphasized, "but a war like this one, which changes the customs and habits of our economic life . . . shows up and intensifies already existing problems."

She warned that unless we do something about our children now we're going to have a juvenile crime wave.

Miss Charlotte Carr of the War Manpower Commission told the hundreds of mothers and trade unionists at the meeting that while the Commission does not "encourage" mothers of young children to go to work, it is fully aware that mothers have worked all through the depression, and it is unrealistic to say "You shall not work" to mothers with children under 14.

Urging that child care, and better

resources for housing, transportation, cooking and laundry, must be supplied to these women, Miss Carr urged, "The writing is on the wall that we're all going to be needed."

Harold H. Schaff, executive secretary of the State War Council, gave a report on the State child-care program which made clear that one-third of the cost of child-care centers in New York City, if the city administration also takes action and supplies a share of the funds.

Joseph Dermody, speaking for the United Electrical Workers, urged that the fight for child-care isn't "just a nice social objective," but rather "a big part of the job to increase war production and get behind the guys on the fighting line."

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are now forced to sacrifice at a 30% reduction of regular prices our entire \$200,000 stock of nationally famous makers of men's suits, topcoats and overcoats because of the sharp reaction in business which was unforeseen at the time we purchased our new Fall line.

Our star feature in this 30% sale is the genuine imported, hand-woven, and home-spun Harris Tweed topcoats, now reduced to \$21.85.

Here's a genuine sale—at 30% discount—no odds and ends—every garment from regular stock—all made by nationally famous manufacturers to sell from \$40 to \$55. Our regular low prices of \$29.97, \$36.47 and \$42.50 are still marked on every tag. Come in, deduct the extra 30% and pay \$21.85, \$26.28 or \$30.60 for 100% pure virgin wool fabrics.

Suits, topcoats and overcoats are made of the finest imported and domestic 100% pure virgin wool fabrics, such as imported

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There are sizes to fit the tall, the short, the regular, the stout, the short stout, the extra short, in both single and double breasted in all shades and patterns.

In addition we have in stock overcoats made of the world's finest wools such as genuine registered Worwicks, Cashmores by Princeton, Imported Irish Flannels, the famous Rafters Flannels woven in Scotland, also proportionately reduced.

This event is now taking place at Ted Brooks Clothing Co., at 91 Fifth Ave., between 16th and 17th Sts., on the street floor. (Open from 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. every day, including Saturday.)

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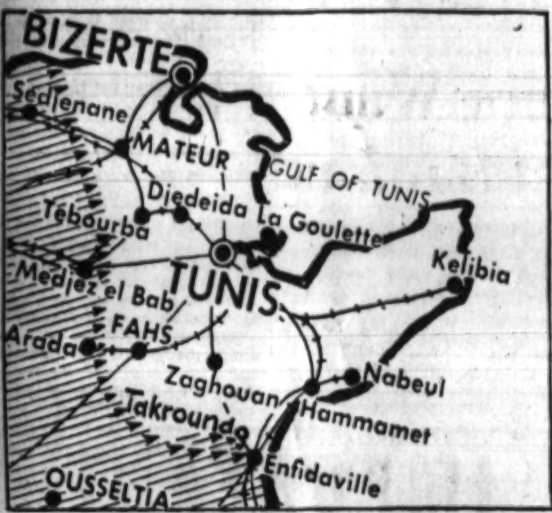
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## Breakthrough in Tunisia



After capturing Enfidaville on the Mediterranean, Wednesday, the British Eighth Army took Takrouna, northeast of it, yesterday. British First Army plus French troops broke a German counter-attack at Medjez-el-Bab, due west of Tunis.

## Defeatists Exploit OWI Dissension

(Continued from Page 1)

"internationalists" and added that it "would be a blessing" if OWI were eliminated altogether.

The internal fight in OWI which was climaxed by the resignation of a group of writers and researchers headed by Pulitzer prize winner Henry Pringle has been partially obscured as a result of the deluge of statements from both sides in the controversy.

All in all about 40 OWI officials, including artists and art experts, as well as writers, have resigned, including Francis Brennan, former art director of Fortune magazine, who recently resigned his job in charge of OWI's poster work.

**COCA-COLA PROPAGANDA**

Moved in over Brennan was Lieut. Commander Price Gilbert—who is on loan to OWI from the Navy.

Gilbert was formerly head of the advertising department of Coca-Cola where he supervised promotion campaigns totaling about \$40,000,000 a year.

After one quick look at OWI posters, Gilbert said that they were all wrong. He decided that what was needed was art work of the kind used by Coca-Cola, with a generous display of beautiful girls.

Gilbert has instructed OWI artists to make a poster of a very lovely young lady with delicately manicured nails standing over a machine in a war factory.

Brennan decided to quit. And his resignation took this form.

He changed over one of OWI's most popular posters, and brought it in to Gilbert.

The original poster had shown three upstretched hands, one holding a rifle, one holding a monkey wrench and the other holding a hand wrench. Underneath was the sentence from one of Henry Wallace's speeches:

"Strong in the strength of the Lord, we who fight in the people's cause will never sleep until that cause is won."

**HIGH PRESSURE STUFF**

Brennan put into each of the hands a Coca Cola bottle, and underneath substituted this slogan: "The four delicious freedoms, the war that refreshes."

The advertising men have moved into OWI in a big way.

Their principal advocates are Gardner Cowles, publisher of Look magazine and the Des Moines Iowa Register, and William Lewis, former vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

The advertising business hasn't been going so well of late—what with automobiles and other civilian goods no longer being manufactured.

So the advertising men have seen in OWI and other government agencies a chance to get contracts which will replace their work from private business.

In OPA, advertising men led by Lou Maxon have been active in blocking grade labelling which they feel will further curtail advertising revenue.

In WPB they have been opposing institution of victory models of different types of consumer goods which again require little advertising.

The advertising men and their supporters in OWI think that the government's campaigns ought to be conducted by means of advertisements in newspapers and by billboards put up by the General Outdoor Advertising Company.

And this does create a serious issue. This policy does hamper the work of OWI. OWI pamphlets on Hitler terrorism in Warsaw, on in-

## Philadelphia Attention

An emergency meeting of the City Committee of the Communist Party of Philadelphia will be held tomorrow, Friday, 8:00 P.M. at 524 S. 7th St. It was announced yesterday.

All branch delegates were urged to be present, or send alternates.

## Seamen Declare May 2 Yankee Stadium Rally As Important As Taking Convoy to Murmansk

By Art Shields

Yankee Stadium will be one of the most important sectors of the war front, May 2nd, say seamen, just back from the war zone.

A battery of eight of the best rank and file speakers from the National Maritime Union is working day and night to make the Second Front rally a gigantic success.

And all over New York trade union audiences are cheering the appeals of the men from the convoys.

"Making the Yankee Stadium rally a gigantic success is just as important as taking a convoy to Murmansk," says Able Seaman Charles Striber, whose ship broke up from the bombing it got on the way home from the Soviet Arctic.

Manny Zapp, Spanish vet, who has just returned from a convoy battle against Finnish-based planes, gives the same message to land workers here.

**SUB CAPTIVE'S MESSAGE**

So does Archie Gibbs, the sailor, who spent four days in the bowels of a Nazi submarine.

And Herman Barr, another Spanish vet; Julius Margolin, who helped take convoys to Africa, and other members of the speakers' bureau of the NMU are boosting



CHARLES STRIBER

the Yankee Stadium at dozens of meetings all over the city.

"Many seamen want to volunteer for the Red Army, when they get to Archangel and Murmansk," said Striber yesterday at the office of the Labor for Unity and Victory Committee at 90 E. 11th St.

"They are eager to get into action against the Nazis at once," he continued. "But they don't stop the war work. And how the people

thankful for our spirit; thankful for the tanks and the planes that we bring them. But they say the biggest thing we can do to help win the war is to tell the American people what's needed most."

"And that's the Second Front. That's an immediate invasion of Europe by the United States and Great Britain."

Charley is hammering the appeasers and Soviet baiters with both fists at the meetings he covers.

**SCORES STANDLEY**

He doesn't spare Ambassador Standley, who charged that the Soviet Government wasn't telling its people about the help America was sending.

"I know that isn't true," said Charley, "because I saw the famous movie, the '9th Parallel,' in Murmansk before Standley made his attack. The '9th Parallel' shows American and British seamen bringing lend-lease supplies through enemy fire."

"The Soviet people are grateful for this, but they want us to fight in Europe as well."

Charley said you can't find any appeasers among the Soviet people. "Planes from Finland raid Murmansk five times a day," he declared. "But they don't stop the war work. And how the people

cheer when the searchlights converge on an enemy plane and the artillery brings it crashing to the ground!"

Charley's shipmates were helping the fight.

"Our gunners drove off an enemy plane that attacked a British tanker while we were in Murmansk," he reports. "The British shipper was so pleased that he begged us to sail alongside him when the convoy went out."

Axis bombs struck several feet from Charley's ship coming home. The ship was damaged so badly that it cracked open several days later. The crew took to the boats.

**SOVIET HOSPITALITY**

The American seamen love the Soviet people, says Charley. They feel right at home over there. At the International Seamen's Club in Murmansk the foreign seamen were taken right into the committees that manage the place. And Red Army singers and dancers give wonderful shows on American ships.

"But everyone keeps asking one thing," he went on. "When they ask, 'are you going to open that Second Front? When will you help us bear the brunt of the war?'"

"The workers who attend the Stadium Rally, May 2nd, must give them the answer."

## Folkes Convicted In Woman's Death

ALBANY, Ore., April 22 (UP).—Robert E. Lee Folkes, Negro dining car cook, was convicted of first degree murder today for the slaying on Jan. 23 of Martha Virginia James in her lower 13 berth aboard a Southern Pacific train. The verdict carries a mandatory death penalty.

The verdict was reached at 3:13 P. M., two minutes less than 30 hours after the jury of eight women and four men received the case.

## CIO to Bare New Data in Shipping Delay

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The CIO Maritime Committee declared today that it is preparing to submit "new evidence of delays, bunglings, and inefficiency in shipping" to the Truman Committee of the Senate and to the War Shipping Administration.

In the last few days alone, the committee said, reports on six avoidable delays in loading war cargoes on ships were telegraphed to the President and the Truman Committee by the Longshoremen's Union in San Francisco.

The CIO Committee made this statement in commenting on the Truman Committee's new report on the shipping situation.

It agreed with the Truman Committee that more effective steps will have to be taken to prevent ship sinkings by submarines.

But the CIO Committee added that the Truman Committee "fails to understand that the quickest and surest way to increase our shipping resources is to increase the efficiency of our use of the merchant ships we already have."

The CIO Committee declared that the proposals of the CIO Maritime Union which would increase shipping efficiency 25 per cent have not been seriously considered either by WSA or by the Truman Committee itself.

## All-White Jury Convicts Negro Youth

By Eugene Gordon

An all-white jury of six women and six men yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict of guilty of "attempted rape" and of "assault in the second degree" against Norman Smith, 17-year-old Negro youth, who went on trial in Part 2, Court of General Sessions, a week ago, today, for attacking Gladys Kaurin, 25, night club singer.

Judge John J. Preschl set May 6 as the date of sentence.

The youth's mother, Mrs. Irma Smith, fainted outside the courtroom door when she heard of the verdict. She and her husband, with other members of the immediate family, had been requested to leave the room shortly before the jury was asked to render its decision.

The jury began its deliberations at 2:30. The verdict was returned a little more than an hour and a half later. The jury filed in once in the meantime to ask for a re-reading of that part of the court record which would clarify the judge's statement with respect to the two counts of the indictment.

Judge Preschl in his long and detailed charge to the jury gave fully two-thirds of his attention to Miss Kaurin's statements, both as they were represented in the indictment and as given on the witness stand.

**PREJUDICIAL ATMOSPHERE**

The atmosphere for the verdict of guilty had been prepared from the beginning, according to views of persons who had been present in court when Miss Kaurin testified last Friday. She at that time called the defendant a "dirty, filthy beast" and shouted at Harrison Jackson, defense counsel, that he was a "snake" and a "liar," all without interference from the court.

Another witness, Charles William Benson, on Monday, continually yelled at Mr. Jackson, at one point telling the Negro attorney to "put the question properly" and at another declining to answer a question because, he declared, it was "irrelevant."

This witness, too, was allowed by the court to get away with it.

## Soviets Block All German Cuban Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

had lost 98 planes in less than 48 hours in mass raids on Krasnodar, the great Soviet inland base, in addition to losses in other sectors.

Soviet fighter pilots were neutralizing German dive bomber fleets by meeting them on the way to their objectives and dispersing them.

A United Press dispatch said that artillery barrages were increasing in intensity and that the Russians appeared to have the larger concentrations, so that they were able to dominate.

The Soviet Thursday noon communique said that German troops who had tried to attack one Red Army sector during the night were met and slowed by fierce trench mortar, rifle and machine gun fire which inflicted heavy losses.



## Recruiting News

## 730 New Members In Ohio, C. P. Told

In a message to Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, the Ohio district of the Party reports the enrollment of 730 new members since Lincoln's birthday. The district had pledged to recruit 700 members by May 1.

Most of the new recruits had been readers of The Worker, reports Arnold Johnson, state secretary of the Party, in his letter to Browder.

The response of the Negro people was splendid, it is reported. In the Cedar Central section of Cleveland, for instance, where many Negroes reside, 81 men and women were recruited instead of 50 pledged in the quota.

Four Ohio counties did especially well. Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), enrolled 410 instead of the 345 pledged; Lucas County (Toledo), 49 instead of the quota total of 35; Mahoning and Trumbull counties (including the steel cities of Youngstown and Warren) recruited 108 instead of 100, and Stark County (Canton) 98 instead of 35.

## Labor Set for Letter Spree In 'Write to Russia' Drive

Organized American workers will send more than 1,000,000 letters of friendship to individual citizens of the Soviet Union during the "Write to Russia" campaign.

The campaign is being conducted by the National War Reliance Committee, including President William Greno, AFL; President Philip Murray, CIO, and A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

A total of 5,000,000 such letters are expected to come from Americans of every walk of life during the campaign.

Wendell Willkie, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the Rt. Rev. William Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York; Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan and Company; Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines, Inc.; James G. Patton, president, the National Farmers' Union; Owen D. Young, director of General Electric Corp., and Stanton Griggs, chairman of the finance committee of Paramount Pictures, Inc., who recently visited Finland as a special American diplomatic envoy, are other committee members.

Staten Islanders will appeal for friendship correspondence at an RWR meeting at Curtis High School Auditorium next Wednesday.

Quincy Howe, radio commentator, and William Wirt Mills, chairman of the Staten Island Community War Chest, will speak.

Borough President Joseph A. Palma is honorary chairman of the

Staten Island Committee of Russian War Relief.

A three-day festival and bazaar for the benefit of the United Brighton Beach Committee for Russian War Relief will be held at the Hi-Lo Casino, Ocean Parkway on the Boardwalk, Friday, Saturday and Sunday—April 30, May 1 and May 2.

## Viereck Trial Set for June 7

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP).—George Sylvester Viereck, former German propagandist, took the pauper's oath today in Federal Court and Justice Bolitha Laws appointed two former federal attorneys to defend him against indictment for alleged violation of the foreign agents registration act.

Viereck's conviction on a similar charge was set aside two months ago by the Supreme Court.

Laws named as Viereck's Counsel Leo A. Rorer and John J. Wilson, former U. S. attorney and assistant U. S. Attorney here, respectively.

Viereck told Laws he "once had a considerable amount of money" but spent most of it on lawyers to defend him against the government's charges.

## Growing Children

## One and One Always Makes Two

By Jean Warren

"He takes after me," says mother with a deep sigh, or a fond smile. "I was never good at arithmetic."

Human nature, we have learned, is flexible and it can be changed. The destructive brutal philosophy of fascist education and the constructive social philosophy of Soviet Russia have proved this to us. Environment, the conditions of life, not heredity, the biological factor, decide such complex traits as courage, honesty, aggressiveness or realism.

Certainly there are natural skills or aptitudes in mathematics, music, machinery or literature, and we are learning how to discover them. However, very, very often we misstep us; we will learn with the child.

First, we must not harden the emotional block by taking a defeatist attitude. The average child is well equipped to master the subject.

Secondly, since we realize how often this subject is related to highly charged emotional attitudes, let us be careful to teach it gently, with no ridicule or high pressure. Although a good mathematician enjoys the chance to match his wits with others, a backward one should be encouraged by self-competition rather than group competition. We

child who depends on bluffing in other situations gets the wrong answer in addition. A child who cannot admit himself in error is faced with the painful necessity of erasing a trial divisor in long division. A timid child dares not trust his own mind but guesses what process to use in the problems.

**TEACHING METHODS**

Much of the difficulty comes from the method of teaching. Children learn best on the fuel of interest and arithmetic is often taught as a dry ritual. It can be made an exciting mental challenge and related to absorbing real life situations. A little extra help at home will sometimes be of real value. Let us not allow our own fear to stop us; we will learn with the child.

First, we must not harden the emotional block by taking a defeatist attitude. The average child is well equipped to master the subject.

Secondly, since we realize how often this subject is related to highly charged emotional attitudes, let us be careful to teach it gently, with no ridicule or high pressure. Although a good mathematician enjoys the chance to match his wits with others, a backward one should be encouraged by self-competition rather than group competition. We

should match his score to his yesterday's score rather than against his cousin's.

Thirdly, we can bring arithmetic home to the child. We can use concrete examples. Toys for addition or subtraction will aid the little one, while real budgets or economic statistics can interest the high school student in per cent.

Lastly, arithmetic is a pyramid subject. Once a child has lost his way he will often continue through years of schooling without finding it again. Each process, from addition to geometry, depends on the one before. When we coach this subject we must go all the way back and test the primary skills. If we drill in tables and sums we will see the algebra improve. We should take simple problems and make the reasoning clear and easy. The confidence and knowledge will carry over into more difficult mathematical work.

Finding and curing arithmetic sorrows may take a great deal of time and improvement may be slow, but such time is well spent. The assistance will result in better marks and a happier attitude towards school. The child's success in jumping this hurdle will give him added courage in real life situations to see more clearly and act more decisively.

## Announcement

The National Office of the IWO is purchasing \$150,000 of the Second War Loan (\$13 billion issue), which makes a total of War Bond investments of \$250,000 for this year so far; and which brings our grand total to \$812,500.

BUY AN EXTRA BOND NOW!

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, INC.  
National Office 80 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

13 BILLIONS FOR The Second Front

"THE SECOND FRONT is no military secret. We all know that, just over the horizon, we of the United Nations are piling up the thunder-clouds of the greatest attack in history. We are massing for that attack now. The planning, the patient preparation, the bitter time when we had to take blows without returning them, because we weren't ready—all of that is past. Now we're ready to deal a few blows ourselves; and they'll be blows, I can promise you, that will rock Nazi Germany to its rotten, bloodstained foundations."

"AS THE Secretary of the Treasury I've been given the job of seeing to it that money is available to pay for this great military offensive and others to follow. This is why we are launching the Second War Loan tonight—to raise at least 13 billion dollars before the end of this month to buy materials and implements of war. We must buy shells today for big guns that will be roaring tomorrow and the day after. I'm here tonight to tell you that your help is needed. The need is real, urgent, pressing. Ten per cent is no longer enough. We are asking everyone to buy extra bonds this month, even workers who are now participating in the payroll savings plan."

"WE could borrow all the money from the banks. Our credit is excellent. But for a variety of reasons, economic and social, this is also undesirable. One reason goes to the very heart of our system. It is important to me as I know it is to you. This is a people's war—so as all of the people ought to have a part in financing it."

"ALL of us will buy bonds because all of us know that this is our war and that we must win it. We must win it so that nations with a bloody philosophy out of the dark ages of mankind's past will never again be able to raise a traitorous hand against neighbors wanting to live in peace and friendly good will."

Excerpts from address of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, delivered on April 12, 1943.

## I.A.M.--And Fight On Hutcheson

By Roy Hudson

In a communication addressed to all lodges of the International Association of Machinists, N. P. Alfias, president of District 44 of the I.A.M. recommends that the membership vote "No" in the referendum being conducted on the issue of withdrawal from the AFL. Inasmuch as the stand of Alfias throws added light on the issues involved in the I.A.M. referendum, it deserves comment.

The communication admits that in the jurisdictional dispute with the carpenters, the AFL Executive Council, dominated by Hutcheson, has violated the policy of the AFL and the rights of the Machinists Union. It concedes that the Executive Board of the I.A.M., under the leadership of Harvey Brown, has "conducted a forceful and relentless fight in carrying out the wishes of the membership." While admitting these things, however, President Alfias declares, "The difficulty is . . . that if the Executive Council of the AFL decides to enforce the jurisdiction given the I.A.M. by the AFL, it will lose the carpenters either by the carpenters withdrawing of their own accord or by the carpenters being forced out of the AFL for violation of its rulings."

Thus, the author argues, that if the Executive Board upholds a long established policy of the AFL and Hutcheson carries out his threat to withdraw, this will result in a settlement of the dispute between the machinists and carpenters. From this he also proceeds to argue that withdrawal from the AFL would not result in a settlement either because it would result in further raids by Hutcheson and the I.A.M. would become "free game for any AFL organization they wanted to encroach upon it." Then Alfias advises the machinists to remain in the AFL and "await further developments or opportunities which at present cannot be predicted," but offers no program or even hope for securing and upholding the rights of the machinists.

If Mr. Alfias were to urge that the struggle against the Hutchesons could be more effectively waged by positive action in the AFL to rally the membership against the defeatist splitting policies which Hutcheson attempts to enforce through undemocratic methods, then that would be one thing. But when he white-washes the Executive Council for its capitulation to Hutcheson and at the same time to reinforce the demand of Hutcheson that the machinists submit under pain of intensified jurisdictional raids on their organization, then that is a horse of a different color.

The arguments of Alfias are an open admission of the fact that the Executive Board of the AFL is not basing itself on the established policies of the AFL, arrived at through democratic procedure. Instead, the program of the AFL is being dictated by one man and his Charley McCarthys. It is a confession that the elected leadership have abdicated in favor of Hutcheson and allowed him to usurp power. This situation poses the question before the whole labor movement--what is to be done, and the reply given by Mr. Alfias is capitulate and surrender to Hutcheson. But the membership of the I.A.M., at two International Conventions, as Mr. Alfias admits, have clearly declared that this was not their goal. And for that matter, these policies of the Executive Council, dictated by Hutcheson & Co., are not in accord with the sentiments and interests of the AFL rank and file.

The issue involved here is not limited to a jurisdictional dispute--because Hutcheson and his cohorts, Matthew Woll and Frey, terrorize the Executive Board into submission not only on jurisdictional questions, but they dictate the same policies of the AFL in the same manner. The reactionary stand of the Executive Council on International Labor Union, labor unity and in sniping at the Roosevelt Administration, is dictated by the small group with the same methods--confusing issues backed up by the threat that if the majority does not submit to the will of the minority it will split the AFL. Neither is the issue limited to democracy versus arbitrary dictatorial methods that violate democratic procedure and the program of the AFL. This dictatorial clique, together with John L. Lewis, are the labor lieutenants of the Hoovers, Landons and are in alliance with the whole defeatist negotiated peace crowd. They share a common policy with Lewis of blocking labor unity and with him conspire to strengthen the grip of the "sell-out" over the AFL and disrupt the CIO. By such arbitrary actions as the machinists have been victims of, they seek to undermine the war effort and thwart the pro-war position of the AFL membership.

Neither the machinists, nor the membership of the AFL can afford any longer to capitulate to the Hutchesons and Wolls--because this course leads to further splits, to disunity and a weakening of labor movement and the war effort. These are the forces that have brought about the split in the la-

## CIO Packard Leader Urges Incentive Pay

### Backs Policy As Vital for Output, Raises

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 22.—Introduction of incentive plans which link increased earnings with increased production is proposed to the big Packard United Auto Workers Local by James Lindahl, editor of the CIO union's paper.

The Packard local, which has a membership of more than 30,000, has achieved an outstanding production record through its "Work to Win" labor-management plan.

Lindahl, taking note of new War Labor Board limitations on ways of winning increases and the continuing need for wage adjustments, places the question of incentive pay before the union. "It was one about which workers should 'begin to think seriously,'" he says.

"At the moment," he says, "it presents the only way out of the situation."

Lindahl makes it clear that he's not proposing incentive pay schemes that run counter to the needs of the workers.

"Let us anticipate, at the outset, certain objections," he says. "We want no return to piece work. We are not in favor of any speedup system. We do not want to pit worker against worker."

#### CITES PRODUCTION GAINS

With these fundamentals established, the editor reviews production gains made at Packard during the past year.

Since the inception of the "Work to Win" plan, production has gone up steadily, he points out.

"Whole departments have consistently turned out 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent and even 40 per cent more production than their job called for," he said. "That voluntary extra production was donated as the workers' patriotic contribution to the war effort."

"Suppose that instead of donating that extra production, we received instead a bonus of 10 per cent, 20 per cent or whatever the current increase in production happens to be? The working conditions would not have changed one bit. Yet the worker would have a much needed increase in pay, and most of all the production would continue to mount."

Lindahl cites a specific example of Packard's progress, whose demand for a six-cent an hour increase is before the War Labor Board. A referee has ruled against them and the outlook is not favorable, yet these skilled workers have consistently produced 120 per cent efficiently, he points out.

"Denied a legitimate demand for adjustment, why shouldn't these workers begin to reap a reward for their splendid production record?" he asks. "They have donated their skill and labor far beyond the line of duty for a solid year. Isn't it time they be given more substantial recognition?"

Lindahl notes UAW caution on incentive plans based on an understanding of possible pitfalls but he adds that the last CIO executive board declared itself in support of the principle of increased pay for increased production.

#### PRESENTS PROGRAM

He presents a six-point program which might serve as a basis for a Packard plan. Here are his proposed pre-requisites:

- 1.—The plan must be accepted by the membership.
- 2.—The plan may be discontinued at any time by decision of the union. This prevents the company from extending the plan into the post-war period.
- 3.—The present hourly rate would remain unchanged. If production is less than 100 per cent efficiency, the hourly rate must still be paid. Bonuses would only be paid on production over the 100 per cent efficiency.
- 4.—Bonuses would be computed on a department-wide or division basis in proportion to the increased output. Provisions would be made for non-productive workers to participate.
- 5.—The present time on jobs which has been satisfactory for the past year of Work to Win would be unchanged. We could not let the productive records of the Packard workers for the past year be used as a basis for cutting time and thereby effectively preventing the workers from enjoying the fruits of their efforts.
- 6.—The computing of bonuses would be a joint labor-management affair, determined by negotiation and mutually agreed to.

#### 3 Million Boys, Girls in War Work This Summer

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP)—More than 3,000,000 teen-age boys and girls will be in war industries this summer, according to Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Miss Lenroot told a press conference child health in industry is threatened because many states have no regulations governing the number of hours children under 18 may work outside school.

## Getting the Avenger Set



It's a tight squeeze for Lorraine Dickman as she works inside the fuselage of an Avenger at the Grumman plant. Thousands of women plane workers like her are pouring out Avengers and Fortresses, Liberators and Wildcats, Lockheeds and Lightnings—as well as other victory models as the day of reckoning against the Japanese executioners and the Hitler murderers draws closer.

## Hotel Unionists Seek Wage Ruling

Moving to establish a stable wage policy in keeping with President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" executive order, unionists in the hotel field will ask the War Labor Board to establish a special panel for their industry to determine what a sub-standard wage actually is.

Jay Rubin, president of the New York Hotel Trades Council, which has 125 hotels, employing thousands of workers, under contract, will make a demand for hearings to define and fix a real acceptable minimum standard.

#### SITUATION UNCLEAR

The new executive order like the one which it succeeded, permits pay adjustments where sub-standard wages prevail but it fails to indicate where the line should be drawn.

The Regional War Labor Board, covering New York and New Jersey, has already indicated that public hearings will be held to determine what the minimum standard should be, but Mr. Rubin's announcement indicates that hotel unionists will seek to have sub-standard determined for their own industry as well.

The regional board had adopted the principle of approving raises up to 50 cents an hour as sub-standard before the new order was issued.

In one case, that of the Leviton Co., a minimum of 50 cents an hour for women and 60 cents an hour for men was set by the regional WLB for unskilled beginners.

#### ILGW AWAITS RULING

Leaders of the hotel union contend that the lowest scale for hotel workers, who have learned their jobs, must be considerably higher than that.

While Rubin and other leaders of

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## CIO Loggers Want Communist Ban End

By Ellen McGrath

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PORT ANGELES, Wash., April 22.—Unionists in the timber country want a second front now in Europe.

Loggers and sawmill workers representing 16 local unions of the Northern Washington District Council of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, put that plainly at a two-day conference over the last week-end.

The 34 delegates declared for a full-scale invasion. The lumber workers, many of whom are of Finnish origin or descent, also called for war on Mannerheim's Finland, and condemned red-baiting as an Axis instrument.

By a vote of 30 to 4, delegates called upon the next international convention to hold a referendum amendment which bars Communists from membership in the IWA. The ban was enacted two years ago at the height of a red-baiting campaign.

Delegate after delegate assailed the provision. A. A. Fisher of Enunclaw said: "Our boys are dying on the battlefield because the red-baiters divided the democracies. Hitler was able to prevent united action."

William O. Wallace of Bellingham declared that there is a basis for united action with Communists and cited the program outlined in Bellingham recently by Phil Frankfield, Northwest Communist executive secretary, as evidence of common aims behind the war program.

#### FASS FIGHTING RESOLUTIONS

Other resolutions on the war put the delegates on record as:

1. Halting National Maritime Union opposition to shipping oil to Franco Spain.
2. Urging Truman investigations into shipping delays.
3. Urging removal of Ambassador Standley for disruptive activity.
4. Urging extension of Atlantic Charter principles to India.
5. Supporting President Roosevelt's war program and asking application of Casablanca slogans to domestic enemies.
6. Calling for labor unity at home and international labor unity.
7. Condemning the anti-labor campaign of Edward W. Rickenbacker.

#### CRITICIZE OPERATORS

After thoroughly discussing obstacles to greater production of lumber—which is now rated the No. 1 critical war material—delegates unanimously accepted the War Manpower Commission's Amended Stabilization Order.

Delegates renewed their appeal to the government to demand that lumber operators fulfill their responsibilities by utilizing all operations and materials and by permitting crews a 48-hour work week.

Lack of a program of planning and full utilization of labor and forest resources were blamed by woodworkers for the log shortage.

Passage of the Pepper-Killgore-Tolan bill was urged and coordination of government agencies affecting the industry.

Incentive wages, an end to discrimination against Negroes, who provide a great reservoir of manpower, enforcement of price ceilings and extension to all products and a flexible rationing program were other steps urged to increase production.

Other resolutions included:

1. Coordination of negotiations on an industry-wide basis.
2. District production conferences to assist labor-management committees.
3. Equal wages for women and other safeguards to protect women workers.
4. Labor representation on government boards.
5. A taxation program aimed at high incomes instead of "soaking the poor."
6. Spurring of the organization campaign.
7. Support for Harry Bridges.

Both Earl Larsen, president, and Walter Belka, secretary-treasurer, are unopposed for reelection. A. A. Fisher of Enunclaw was nominated for vice-president.

## I Social Security Card Enough

High school and college students who have worked during vacation periods and who expect to work again this summer, were cautioned today by Peter Kasius, New York regional director of the Social Security Board, against obtaining a new social security account number card.

Mr. Kasius said that some students are under the impression that the account number card previously issued to them is not valid for present employment and that they must obtain a new one.

"This is not correct," Mr. Kasius stated, "because the account card issued to the workers when he enters covered employment for the first time is the account card and number he is to have during his working lifetime. This applies regardless of the duration of the employment or the number of employers worked for."

## UAW Food Survey Proves Need for Price Roll-Back

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 22.—After announcing the results of a UAW-CIO food-price survey indicating an increase of 26 per cent since April, 1942, George F. Addes, chairman of the War Policy Committee of the UAW-CIO called for the rolling back of prices at least to the September 1942 levels.

"Such action," he continued, "is wholly compatible with the President's hold the line executive order, and must be taken at once if war workers are not to have a sizeable portion of their wages deleted by profiteering price rises."

The survey took issue with the statistics issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which revealed an increase of only 14 per cent over the last 12-month period available. It claims that they were not getting accurate facts on prices in violation of OPA ceilings. It also refers to the tremendous rise in prices of uncontrolled foods, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables.

According to this survey, potatoes have gone up 100 per cent, cabbage 119 per cent, dry spinach 56 per cent, lettuce 64 per cent and so on down the line. Meat and fish prices have gone up 36 per cent with prices on hamburger 32 per cent higher, leg of lamb 45 per cent, butter 41 per cent and white flour 24 per cent.

#### GREET HOLD-LINE ORDER

Adding his voice to that of Addes, Percy Lierstein, president elect of Ford Local 692, UAW-CIO greeted Roosevelt's "hold the line" order but warned that "the order can remain mere words unless action is taken to put ceilings on all foods and to roll back all food prices to their level of September, 1942. No more appeasement of the 'Farm Bloc' at the expense of the workers and working farmers can be tolerated."

The results of the UAW-CIO food-price survey have been substantiated by the report issued by the State Department of Labor and Industry for cities outside of Detroit in Michigan. With prices generally lower than those in Detroit, the results indicate price rises of 16.8 to 19.8 per cent in the last year in comparison to the figure of 14 per cent released by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

#### Jobless Benefits Drop in March

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Unemployment insurance benefits of \$2,530,382 in the form of 194,817 individual checks were distributed to more than 40,000 unemployed men and women in New York State during March are the lowest on record, it was announced by Milton O. Loeven, Executive Director of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance.

This figure represents a decrease of 4.4 per cent from February and is 42.3 per cent less than the amount paid during the same month a year ago.

The decreased benefit payments are accounted for by substantial reductions in payments to workers in the apparel, trade, and service industries.

**THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER...**

The simple swank of Jarman's fine military styling is definitely "right dress" . . . for the man in the service, or the man-about-town. Try on a pair of these fine shoes today . . . and discover Jarman's friendliness of fit!

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# Dodgers Trim Giants, 5-2; Yanks Top Senators in 9th, 5-4

## Head Allows But 6 Hits, Ott Getting 4 of Them; Durochermen Hit Hard

By Nat Low

The Brooklyn Dodgers went off to a one and a half game "lead" over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday when they trimmed the feeble New York Giants 5-2 before 18,343 fans at Ebbets Field to officially open the major league baseball season in Brooklyn. Out in Cincinnati, the Reds were shutting out the Cardinals, 1-0, for the second consecutive day, and the world champion Redbirds found themselves without a run after 21 innings of play.

Young Ed Head, a surprise choice to pitch the opening game, completely substantiated Leo Durocher's confidence in him by setting the Giants down with only two runs and what's more, putting on the pressure to stop them whenever they threatened the Dodgers' lead.

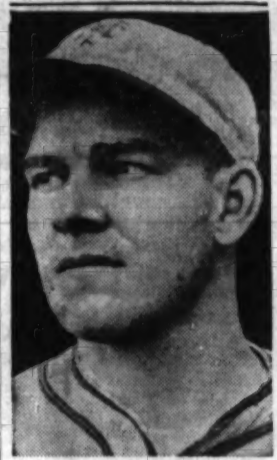
Head gave up only six hits, four of which were smashed out by Manager Mel Ott who made a gallant but futile attempt to win the ball game single-handedly for his team. Mel also knocked in both Giant runs. The Giants' only scoring was that they had only one Ott instead of nine—for the Polo Grounds were a feeble bunch of "major leaguers" on the field yesterday and if we saw what was typical—they should be lucky to finish in sixth place.

**DODGERS LOOK GOOD**  
But the Dodgers, on the other hand, looked like the pennant winners of 1941. Indeed, it can be said of the Durochermen that, as they stand right now, they are the best conditioned team in the majors—which makes them the team to beat, for they may go off to a big lead before the season is one-fifth gone.

Behind Head's steady if not brilliant hurling, the Dodgers rapped out eight sharp hits with four of them coming in the third inning for a three run rally. Leading the parade for the Dodgers were Ducky Medwick with two hits, Dolf Camilli with three bases on balls and Mickey Owen with two sharp singles.

The Giants went off to a one run lead in the first inning on a single by Jurgens, a passed ball by Mickey Owen and a sharp one baser by Ott. But as far as the Dodgers were concerned, this tally was just a gift to make the game more interesting.

They came back in the second inning to tie the score when Dolf Camilli, still waving that big bat, drew a walk from Giant starter Bill Lohrman. On what was supposed to be a hit and run, catcher Hugh Poland dropped the ball and Camilli slid into second safely with batter Billy Herman at the plate. On the very next hit however, Herman belted a solid crack into right field which pushed Camilli to third. Albin Oleson then belted a fairly long fly to Johnny Rucker in centerfield. Camilli easily scoring after the catch. Another run was almost scored in this frame when Mickey Owen followed with a sharp single



MEL OTT

into right—but after Head had sacrificed both batters around a base, Augie Galan took a third strike with his bat on his shoulder and that was all.

**VAUGHAN STARTS RALLY**  
The big inning came in the third when eight Dodgers went to bat and knocked Lohrman out of the box. The rally, which was good for three runs, started when Vaughan cracked a hard single to right.

Dixie Walker forced Arkie at second, but Joe Medwick popped a ball over third base which rolled to the first line, Dixie going all the way to third and Medwick beating the throw to second. Lohrman, pitching carefully to Camilli, walked him and the bags were loaded. Billy Herman, trying to hit the ball into right field, smacked it to second and Camilli was forced, but Walker scored with the first run.

Oleson rifled a hit to right which scored Medwick with the second run and then Owen brought in the third run with a crack to left field.

Both teams went scoreless after this until the eighth when the Giants tallied one and the Dodgers came right back with another. The Giants' tally came on the wings of a walk to Jurgens, a single by Witte and the fourth hit in a row by Ott. . . . The Dodgers' run came in after Walker and Camilli walked and Herman hit a single to right. What followed was high school baseball. Ott's throw to home cut off Walker who scampared back to third only to find Camilli already there. Dolf went back to second, was caught in a rundown, but was safe when Jurgens threw home to catch Walker in another rundown. Poland and Sid Gordon dropped the ball and then held on to Dixie's leg, the umpire ruling interference so that the Dodgers were given credit for the run. . .

## DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1943

### the Roundup

There will be no more "16's" worn by Chicago White Sox baseball players for the duration.

The number belonged to Ted Lyons, Sox pitcher for 20 years and now a lieutenant in the Marines.

It will be retained in much the same manner as the famous "77" worn by Red Grange in his football days at Illinois and the "98" Tom Harmon recently carried on the gridiron for Michigan.

Soc officials said No. 16, along with the shirt worn by Lyons last season, would adorn the wall of the Comiskey Park clubhouse.

Casey Stengel, manager of the Boston Braves, is lying in a hospital bed with a broken leg suffered in an automobile accident Monday night, but he has not lost his sense of humor.

A photographer at Casey's bedside remarked:

"Tough luck, Casey, but there's some good news. Ernie Lombardi (who had been a holdout) is on his way."

"Yes," quipped Stengel, "but I'll probably still have to run for him."

**PORTLAND, Ore.**—Henry Armstrong, former holder of three world's boxing titles, is ready to meet any one of three fighters in an open air, 15-round bout scheduled July 13.

Matchmaker Joe Waterman said Armstrong has signed to meet Jimmy Garrison, Kansas City welterweight, or Fritzie Zivie, former welter champ; or Sammy Angott, NBA lightweight title claimant.

**CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.**—Corporal Billy Conn, former heavyweight boxer, has joined the Twelfth Armored Division here as assistant to the division athletic officer. Army authorities announced today.

Conn will direct and coach the division's boxing teams. Major Edwin W. Hufford, special service officer, said.

The battling soldier, who went 13 rounds with Joe Louis at the Polo Grounds in June, 1941, formerly was stationed at Camp Lee, Va. He was inducted 15 months ago at Staten Island, N. Y., and first was stationed at New Cumberland, Pa.

Dave Soden, genial sportsman and former tax assessor of Brooklyn, announced today the meeting of his committee to put on an amateur boxing show at the Broadway Arena on Friday night, May 7, to raise money to train blind men and women for war jobs.

These bouts, held in connection with the 1943 Brooklyn Week for the Blind, have the support of business and industry throughout Long Island. New York's greatest sportsmen will take part in the program. Jack Dempsey, Jim Braddock and Tony Canzonieri will be on hand to referee some bouts, and popular sports announcer, Sam Taub, will be there to describe several of them. The Dodgers will also be present to boost the cause along.

## 'Negroes Saved Boxing, Would Save Baseball,' Says Editor

(We take pleasure here in reprinting one of the finest columns ever written by a sports editor in the United States on the question of Jim Crow in baseball. The column was written last week by the sport editor of the Oakland (California) Tribune, Art Cohn. Cohn, in pointing out the miserable showing of the Oakland team of the Pacific Coast, concludes that only the signing of Negro stars can solve the serious problem facing baseball. This article not only shows the injustice of Jim Crow in baseball but also substantiates the contention that the men who own and control organized baseball have practiced discrimination without ever giving the fans of the nation a chance to express their views. The article, which follows, was written after the Oakland team defeated a pick-up Negro team on Sunday. . . .)

It is in a way, a pity the Oaks had to beat a pick-up Negro sandlot team yesterday at the ball park. It spoiled a dandy story. Until yesterday, what promises to be the worst club in Oakland baseball history had lost seven out of eight exhibition games this spring, a tragic series that reached a new high in low when the so-called Coast leaguers were skunked by the University of California kids, 9-0.

"No field, no hit," was the team's obituary. And no pitching. The Oaks are in a bad way and no one knows it better than Vic Devincenzi, the owner. The good man is desperate. And helpless. He needs players but he has no one to turn to.

As the team stands, it has no more right in the Coast league than Murphy, the newsboy, has in Harvard.

There is a solution but the Oaks don't want to hear about it. Who saved prize-fighting? I'll tell you—

Beau Jack, Henry Armstrong, Jimmy Elvins, Earl Turner, Sugar Robinson, Jackie Wilson, Lloyd Marshall, Cassius Kid, Willie Joyce, Singler White, Turkey Thompson, Charley Butler. . .

**Negroes all!**  
They kept Madison Square Garden open. They kept Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit and hundreds of other fight towns alive.

Without Negroes, boxing would have collapsed last year. With them it is enjoying its greatest boom in two decades.

What they have done for boxing they could do for baseball—if baseball would let them. But baseball won't. Even though Judge Kenesaw Landis, it's double grand Llama, publicly ratified the Emancipation Proclamation last summer.

Three or four Negro players could save the Oakland ball club. But they won't even consider signing a Negro. That is the unwritten law of organized baseball—bar the Negro.

That is why it is a little sad that a Negro club had to blow the duke to the Oaks yesterday. It spoiled a swell argument, though it proved nothing.

Any day now the Negro press will call Judge Landis' bluff.

A national drive to get Negroes into pro baseball—because of the scarcity of players—will be touched off. Matter of fact, representatives of two national Negro newspapers, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Los Angeles, called on Johnny Verges, the Oaks manager, yesterday to put the argument before him.

It is too bad that the Negro is not allowed in baseball on his merits. It is a sad commentary on American "tolerance" that even if the bars are lowered it will be only because of the shortage of white players.

Baseball has never asked the public what its feelings were on the subject. Baseball is above that. Baseball arbitrarily bars Negroes and answers to no one for the discrimination.

The fans who pay the freight? Let 'em take what they get and like it, that's baseball's attitude.

What matters that the Oak infield is a sieve, the outfield arthritic and the battery dead? The essential thing is the players are white.

That the fans would rather see younger, more brilliant Negroes taking over for some of the ancient is ignored by the owners. All they know is that the "National Pastime" is restricted to white players, war or no war.

Not even a war for the Four Freedoms.

Vic Devincenzi could make himself the biggest man in baseball by calling Judge Landis' bluff and hiring a Negro player, the first in organized ball.

After all, Landis did say there was no rule prohibiting Negro players. And certainly Devincenzi cannot deny that the Oaks need players, any color.

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Baseball has never asked the public what its feelings were on the subject. Baseball is above that. Baseball arbitrarily bars Negroes and answers to no one for the discrimination.

The fans who pay the freight? Let 'em take what they get and like it, that's baseball's attitude.

What matters that the Oak infield is a sieve, the outfield arthritic and the battery dead? The essential thing is the players are white.

That the fans would rather see younger, more brilliant Negroes taking over for some of the ancient is ignored by the owners. All they know is that the "National Pastime" is restricted to white players, war or no war.

Not even a war for the Four Freedoms.

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## McCarthy's Score 2 in 9th to Top Washington; Bonham Knocked Out

By Bill Mardo

A rifle shot double by little Roy Weatherly in the ninth inning, gave the Yankees their first victory since the opening game of the 1942 World Series yesterday as the McCarthymen won their season's inaugural over the Washington Senators, 5-4.

Weatherly's hit scored Johnny Lindell and Tuck Stainback with the two runs necessary to nose out the Senator's after Ossie Bluege's boys had scored two themselves in the top of the ninth to go one up on the Yanks, 4-3.

A scant crowd of only 5,860 paid fans saw the opener but saw a good ball game which was tightly played all the way. On the mound for the Yanks was big Ernie Bonham who lasted until the fifth when he was driven off the mound. Pitching for Washington was Early Wynn.

Both teams went scoreless until the fifth when the Senators broke the ice with a single tally. Vernon drew a walk to begin with. After Priddy flied to Keller, Early singled to right, sending Vernon to third. Sullivan forced Early, Johnson to Gordon, and when Gordon threw wild trying for a double play, Vernon scored. . .

The next day, I started out again after eating a couple of small chocolate bars from the jungle kit. All my drinking water had leaked out of the battered cans during the night and from then on I had to drink water from the swamps.

There were a couple of streams to follow, but they turned south, so I went east.

The jungle was full of lizards and birds and I saw a few big crocodiles, but no other animals.

That night, I heard an animal that sounded like a dog barking, and I hoped he would lead me to some natives, but he disappeared.

This went on for four days until I came out of the jungle and found a large swamp ahead. I got to a small, empty hut on an island and spent the night there.

The next day, I waded and swam several miles to another dry ridge. My flying suit had shrunk to my knees and the trousers were cut but I kept wading and swimming along until finally I saw smoke and found two native huts down along the edge of the swamp.

The natives didn't speak English, but finally they understood that I was an aviator. They had a dugout canoe, and rowed me to a village, where there was some sort of official who spoke a little English.

He gave me one of his two uniforms, and we finally got away in a little outrigger canoe about 2 in the morning. Eventually we landed and went down a small path which finally wound up at the base of the Antilles Air Task Force.

"I grabbed for the ripcord, missed and grabbed again and yanked. The next thing I knew I was hanging in a tree and 20 yards away, my ship had crashed and was burning.

"I managed to climb down the tree but I couldn't get near the ship until it had cooled off."

"Almost everything was destroyed but I salvaged a pair of pants, some shoes, a parachute and a jungle kit that was smashed but still good and a few beat-up cans of water.

"I had a bolo knife from the kit and I found a Very pistol. I also found my cigarette lighter and it still seemed to be working.

"I put the trousers on over my flying suit and tied the other things up in a bundle and then started due east toward the coast, using a compass from the jungle kit.

"The jungle was terrible. Thick undergrowth and no trails.

"The country was hilly and every little valley was swampy. I had to cut my way through with the bolo knife and stop for breath on the top of each hill. It rained and rained.

"I didn't make over a half mile before dark and I spent the night in the best way I could on a high spot. My matches were soaked and the lighter couldn't make the wood burn so I was out of luck for a fire.

"I couldn't see the others but just then the ship snapped into a left-hand spin and all the instruments went crazy and the altimeter read 1500 feet so I went out from there.

aggression in Asia, who opposed the Axis invasion of free Spain, or who fought valiantly against the spread of Hitlerism in Europe and the pro-Nazi agencies in the United States are now 'unfit' to serve our nation in its critical struggle against the Axis.

"Martin Dies speaks not for himself but for the small but potent clique of anti-American forces who are anxious to divide and demoralize the American people. Representative Kerr, and his committee, regardless of their intentions, cause the same results. The House Appropriations Committee action is proof of the dangerous confusion which has resulted."

The Federation today notified Dr. Watson and Mr. Dodd of its desire to assist in defending their right to continued service in the Federal Government.

**Hit Hounding Of Government Employees**  
(Continued from Page 1)

has to date failed completely to comply with this directive to the House of Representatives and has, under pressure, accepted and affirmed the Dies Committee's charge, Gorge Marshall, Federation chairman, declared today:

"The Dies-Gestapo tactics of hounding and persecuting the loyal anti-fascists who are making such a great contribution to our nation's war effort in the Government, on the production line and in the armed services must be abolished.

"It cannot be tolerated when we are fighting a war for our national survival against fascism.

"It is time for all honest patriotic citizens to recognize the tactics of Dies and his followers for what they are—an effort to sneak into the American way of life the criteria of the Axis."

Mr. Marshall continued: "It is ridiculous to charge that those outstanding patriots who urged boycott to prevent further Japanese

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The principal May Day celebration here will be held at Municipal Opera House on Friday, May 7. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of America and twice that party's presidential candidate, will be the principal speaker at this meeting.

This will be Mr. Browder's first appearance in St. Louis since 1936. A great deal of enthusiasm for the meeting has already been shown in trade union circles, where workers are intensely interested in Mr. Browder's penetrating analyses of production problems as they relate to the job of winning the war in the quickest fashion.

National interest in the case which marks the first time in about four decades the federal government has turned in indictments based on the lynching of a Negro in the South was shown in the presence of photographers from Life and Time, representatives of UP, AP, INS, the New York Times and Trans-Radio, as well as outstanding Southern newspapers, including the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the New Orleans Times Picayune.

Miss. Sheriff Identifies Two As Lynchers  
(Continued from Page 1)

go to the jury on a question of conspiracy.

**SHERIFF IDENTIFIES**  
Chief witness for the government yesterday was Sheriff J. Press Reddick of Jones County (Laurel), who, breaking all traditions for peace officers in Southern towns, identified two of the defendants as members of the mob that surrounded and broke into Laurel jail to lynch Howard Wash. Wash was awaiting an automatic life imprisonment sentence after his conviction for the murder of his employer, Clint Welborn, dairyman of Laurel. Further evidence was the introduction by the government of a signed statement by one of the defendants, Allen Pryor, admitting that he was one of the mob that broke open the jail and hanged Howard Wash from Welborn Bridge near Laurel Oct. 16, 1942.

The all-white jury panel consists mostly of farmers from south Mississippi counties. Two Negroes on the prospective jurors list were excused, one by request and one by common consent of prosecution and defense.

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## NEW MASSES

### IF HITLER DIED TOMORROW

by V. J. Jerome

### THE FIFTH COLUMN SEAL

A Review of the Book-of-the-Month Choice

by Frederick V. Field

Plus contributions, reviews, comments to produce the liveliest coverage of the week

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## WHAT'S ON

Tonight Manhattan

INTERPRETATION of the week. Review of the news by Morris U. Schappes. Also includes review of Wendell Willkie's "One World." 8:40 P.M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl. Admission 50c.

Tonight! RALLY & CONCERT at BILTMORE HALL, 2330 Church Ave. cor. Flatbush Ave.

Speakers: MAX WERNER, author of "Great Offensive"; FRANK BERRI, CHARLES STEWART

Entertainment: BERNARD HEARN, AL MOSE, LAURA DUNCAN

Assisted by EAST FLATBUSH COM. RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

HELP RUSSIA—HASTEN VICTORY

Russian War Relief urgently needs men and women volunteers to sort and fold clothing for shipment to Russia. Emergency until April 25. Apply between 9 and 5 daily at RWR Warehouse, 22 West 21st Street.

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## Congressmen Act for Spain Vets in Army

(Continued from Page 1)

an explanation of the "order allegedly issued by the War Dept. which forbids the sending abroad of any member of the armed forces who served with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, or who had actual military experience in the recent civil war."

The letter declared that "on one pretext or another" those in charge of officer training have dismissed Spanish civil veterans before completion of their course "or, if they finished their training, some reason was found for not granting the commission."

"It is recognized," the letter to Patterson says, "that there was a division of opinion in America as to whether the loyalist forces in Spain represented the majority of the people in that unhappy country. However, our Government recognized the Loyalist administration of Dr. Negrin as the legal government of that country. Military experts, and millions of people all over the world, looked upon, and now regard, the civil war in Spain as the opening round of the present tragic conflict which we are now engaged. The Axis forces insured a victory for Gen. Franco.

"It is inconceivable the United States Army would now penalize any young man who voluntarily fought under the colors of the Spanish Loyalist flag, against the Axis, by refusing him the right to become an officer in the American Army."

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## CHANGE THE WORLD

The Fascists Conspire  
Overtime But the People  
Are With the Soviet Union  
By MIKE GOLD

The palace revolutionists attempt every intrigue to bring about a fascist world.

I am naive enough to believe that there exists an actual secret conspiracy—real as the corn on Ham Fish's jaw and possessing an international secret army of statesmen, industrialists, stool-pigeons and even labor misleaders who work under orders from a central headquarters.

The give away on the plot has been the exact timing with which such provocations as the Alter-Ehrlich, Trecca and "10,000 Polish officers" cases are thrown into the muddy waters.

The thing unravels like a well-planned military campaign. It all meshes in skilfully with Hitler's blits against the world. Don't tell me the Mr. Dubinsky are even spontaneous.

The International Bank still meets regularly at Basle. It has as its executive members many key figures among the bankers of England, America, Nazi Germany, and fascist Italy and Japan. The lower classes bleed, hunger and die, while these great bankers hold hands and plot together like dear old comrades in crime. What do they do at their secret sessions?

Maybe this group of high class banking thieves is the world staff of the conspiracy against democracy and the Soviets. Maybe the centre is at Berlin or at Bern, or in London at the embassy of the Polish government in exile. Maybe the Polish ambassador at Washington is secretary of this world plot. Maybe the plans are concocted at some trade union center supervised by a social democratic traitor. A socialist detective of extreme wisdom is needed to run down the actual details of what must be an organized conspiracy. Where, oh, where, is that old bloodhound of and for the masses, John L. Spivak?

Yet the chief obstacle which the conspirators face is that they cannot persuade the people to their cause.

During the last World War none of the national groups conspiring against the young Soviet Union could raise a fighting army. There were revolts in every one of the 19 national armies sent against the Soviet people.

I remember once going to Philadelphia for a typical story. A union of Negro longshoremen had refused to load munitions bound for Kolchak, one of the Czarist generals then being armed by "democratic" statesmen of France, England and the United States.

These Negro workers knew almost nothing about socialism, or about geographical Russia. But they had a powerful instinct for democracy. They knew that workers like themselves were being given a lynching by the usual oppressors. And they refused to help the lynching bosses—and that's all, and it was enough.

All over the world the common people reacted in the same manner. Palace intrigues had all the strings of power. Yet they could never fully deceive the people. This same fatal flaw haunts them today. They can win congress over and over again, but can they ever win the people of America and the world? It looks quite bleak for them.

I like to read all instances of the world solidarity among the people which in the last resort, is our strongest barricade against the secret fascist conspiracy.

Here in the huge world called New York City all the national sections have testified to their sympathy with the Soviet Union.

Germany, Italy, Japan and other nationals have proved their democratic loyalty by aiding the Russian War Relief with heartfelt enthusiasm.

I have a note from the Norwegian Seamen's Association and Norwegian Labor Society of Brooklyn.

They are joining hands to run a rally on Saturday night, April 24, for the benefit of Russian War Relief at the Menora Temple in Brooklyn.

Writes Mr. Trygve Petersen, Oydgaard, secretary of the Norwegian Labor Society:

"I think it is marvelous that seamen who risk their lives in the fight against Hitlerism also start a campaign to raise funds for the hard-pressed Russians. It must be remembered that the Norwegian seamen receive much lower pay than their American brothers. They pay higher taxes, in order to maintain the Norwegian armed forces and government. Besides, they have a large share of their wages to be used for the re-building of Norway after the victory. Little is left for the men after such deductions. Still, they squeeze themselves more and give voluntarily to help provide medicine and supplies for the Red Army. They realize what the Red Army is doing for world freedom."

"Nearly a score of Norwegian organizations, among them many Sons of Norway lodges, Norway Ski Clubs, Haugeid society and others, have joined in the tribute to Russia. The Norwegian Masters Association (Overseas Branch, U.S.A.), sent a donation of \$50, with a statement by its chairman, Capt. C. F. Arnesen, saying, 'Nobody understands Russia's sacrifices in this war better than the fighting Norwegian.'"

Yes, from skipper to messboy, the heart of the people beats today for Russia, and what can the fascist conspirators do about changing this heartbeat?

## Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	51		52		53		54			
55	56		57		58		59		60	
61		62		63		64				
65		66		67						

1 Soft food	53 To embrace	3 Sedate	18 Prefix: three
2 Struck	54 Horse's gait	4 Hurried	19 Parcel of land
3 Man's nickname	55 View	5 Commemorative disc	20 Separate
4 Atmosphere	56 To grow old	6 Correlative of either	21 Anon
5 Danger	57 Paper measure (pl.)	7 To fasten	22 To shake to and fro
6 Poem	58 Exclamation	8 Lamb's pen name	23 Mountain crest
7 Shut	59 Part of stomach	9 To stick together	24 Cognomen
8 Each of two	60 Ruminant	10 Fruit drink	25 Sweet potato
9 Lever	61 To be ill	11 Gaelic sea god	26 Swine
10 Exist		12 Chairs	27 Dance step
11 Appellation of Athens			28 To take hold of
12 Base			29 Shut tightly
13 Allowance for waste			30 Rupees
14 Pouch			31 To come in to view
15 River island			32 Sesame
			33 A fastener
			34 A civil wrong
			35 South African fox
			36 To choke
			37 In the past
			38 Through
			39 Greek letter
			40 Youngster
			41 Three-toed sloth

New Film  
Of French  
Struggle

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS, a 20th Century-Fox film directed by John Brahm. Story by Walter Hill. Featuring Lee Cobb, Howard da Silva, Bonita Hunt, Blanche Yurka, Marcel Dalio, Robert Lewis, Ann O'Day and Reginald Sheffield.

By David Platt

The Second Front is coming, says this nice, little movie of the French peasantry and underground.

"You'll be seeing me soon and lots more like me" are the parting words of a British commando returning to England after executing an important task in occupied France.

The commando's mission was to locate a certain Nazi munitions plant and signal the R.A.F. flying overhead three nights hence. This meant getting a line on the situation from the French underground and getting the farmers to set fire to the wheatfields surrounding the factory.

Sutton reached France by swimming ashore under fire with a bicycle hooked to his back. He got into contact with the underground by making friends with Lee Cobb, a Free French farmer and a true son of 1789 and 1871.

At a meeting of the underground a beefy Frenchman (Robert Lewis) objected to sabotaging their own land. "Where will it get us?" But the others agreed with Blanche Yurka that if the farmer himself did not burn the field's nose when it was vital to the cause, the Nazis would destroy them when they left. "Frenchmen are you going to stand by and see the fascists ruin France—again?"

A Fighting Film  
Full of Suspense

"Tonight We Raid Calais" is a fighting film, brilliantly acted and full of suspense. Annabella is particularly good as the young French girl who at first refused to risk her neck to help the British because they killed her brother at Oran. She learned about fascism the hard way when she saw her own father and mother put up against the wall and brutally shot. In the end Annabella gives her dead brother's child to the commando to be cared for in England because "I don't want him to see what these hands are going to do."

There's a sincere ring to the film and Lee Cobb is sold as rock as the French farmer who loved his land and the people on it but felt that death before a firing squad was better than surrendering to the brown beast. "The Nazis give no quarter. We make no pact with them."

"Tonight We Raid Calais" is simply done, intelligently directed and Marcel Dalio who was the Jewish officer in Renoir's "Grand Illusion" makes his first appearance in a Hollywood film in the role of a French hero. It's a fine performance and we hope we'll be seeing more of Dalio.

Blanche Yurka's fighting French woman stands out among the many excellent performances.

Bobby Lewis as the farmer who puts his own selfish interests ahead of his country's welfare, also makes his powerful presence felt in the picture.

"Tonight We Raid Calais" strikes pay dirt on a small budget. It is rich entertainment and promises much for the future. It says tonight we raid. Better be—tomorrow may be too late.

## Siege of Leningrad

"Siege of Leningrad" features length film record of Leningrad's triumphant resistance to 17 months of Nazi siege is being held over for another week at the Irving Place Theatre, together with Hitchcock's "39 Steps" and the Soviet short "Lieutenant Hopp". Complete war news is the usual attraction with every show.

## 'One Day of War'

The City Newsreel Theatre's new program starting tonight at 8:30 features the March of Time's "One Day of War, Russia—1943." It will run until April 27th.



Scene from "Hitler's Children" at Academy of Music.

## Passover—April 1943

(To A—A Jewish Flyer)

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

It rains—a cold and melancholy rain. Great drops—like tears, from off the face of God. Tears for the Passover—tears for weary, hapless Jews. Tears for the millions dead—for millions yet to die. Huddled in ghettos; digging their self-filled graves. Buried in their synagogues; buried alive in fields. That moan and move for days until death comes. Tears for the children slaughtered, maidens raped and mothers driven mad. Tears for a people—shattered, scattered, ruthlessly destroyed. Tears for the Chosen People—pious, gentle, mild.

What of the ravening beasts, who wrought these grievous wrongs? Not even the tears of God can move their cruel hearts of stone. When cries of babes and mothers' pleas but fed their thirst for blood. Of what avail are tears, even from off the face of God To those without a heart for pity or a soul for right? Of what avail are prayers or lamentations, Oh! dear Jewish folk. They fall on ears of brass, they do but whet the monstrous appetite of Hitler—sadist Herod of today. War—only war—can save your people now. Only death to the tyrants will give life to them.

So you, dear student, spread your strong sure wings. Fly high, soar wide, plunge deep, train your bird well. Soon with the Chinese "Tigers," the Red Falcons, and the R.A.F. You too will join in high formation to avenge the people's wrongs. Drop the great bombs—symbol of falling tears from off the face of God. Which Nazis better understand and surer feel. Up out of Africa—where once the children of Israel fled. Through parted seas—come irresistible, remorseless tanks. Guardian of civilization, steadily on the march through ancient ways—Fly high, brave Jewish boy—pass over once again, to free the world.



Reynold Russell and Fred MacMurray in "Flight for Freedom" at Radio City.

## Cassidy Book Set for May

After two and a half years in Russia, during which time he covered the Soviet-German war from Moscow and Kulyashov and made four trips to the front, Henry C. Cassidy recently returned to America and delivered to Houghton Mifflin Company the manuscript of his book "Moscow Diary: February 1941—February 1943," which is tentatively scheduled for publication on May 25.

Mr. Cassidy's agents, Curtis Brown, Ltd., report that the book, sight unseen, has been placed by cable with the English publishing firm of Cassell.

Garden Expert Paul W. Dempsey has just been appointed Director of the Boston Globe Victory Garden Program. Professor Dempsey's standard volume, "Grow Your Own Vegetables," is released this season by Houghton Mifflin Company and includes an illustrated supplement by Albert C. Burrage entitled "The Twenty-Minute-a-Day Garden."

## RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Bach's "St. Mathe Passion," to be given by WNYC at intervals during the day, 9 A.M.—2:05 and 7:05 P.M.—Special Daily War Bond Rally from Madison Square Garden, WJZ, 2:10 P.M.—Joseph Seligson, Violinist and Andor Foldes, Pianist, in Mozart Sonata Recital, WABC, 3:30 P.M.—Life of Edgar Allan Poe, Dramatized by New School Drama Workshop, WNYC, 5 P.M.—Kate Smith Hour continues from Service Camps, WABC, 5 P.M.—Weekly Report to the Nation by OWI Head Elmer Davis, will be heard on Most Stations, 10:45 P.M.

NEWS  
4:00—WEAF, WOR, WJZ  
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## International Murder, Inc.



## Tokio Savagery

JAPAN'S murder of our flyers has touched the depths of depravity. President Roosevelt has rightly denounced it as a cold-blooded "act of brutality," revolting in its horror.

Through this new glimpse of barbarism, America is given a full-face view of our enemy—not only of Japan but of Hitlerite Germany and the entire Axis.

The resolve which the President expressed, that those responsible for this evil deed shall be punished to the limit, will be cheered to the echo throughout the land.

This is not the first time that murder has been committed with equal savagery by the Tokio warlords. For years they have massacred the Chinese people. They have employed poison gas against helpless Chinese civilians. At Shanghai, as disclosed last year by Foreign Minister Eden of Britain, they impaled and bayoneted British prisoners of war.

What they have done has been matched or surpassed by the studied cruelty of the Nazis. The Tokio murders are not acts peculiarly Japanese, they are the deeds of all fascists. Brutality is inbred by fascist purposes and doctrines.

Throughout occupied Europe the scourge of Hitlerism has unleashed a hell of horror upon the Jewish people. The terror which has wracked the Soviet territories in the Nazis' hands has been called repeatedly to the world's attention by Foreign Commissar Molotov. Only yesterday, Britain warned Nazi Germany against the planned use of poison gas on the Soviet front.

Desperation at the splendid daring of our airmen has caused Tokio to display this new brutality. We can remember, too, that Japan's whole game has been and is to divert America's chief fighting forces from assault on the heart of the Axis.

Anger cannot make us lose sight of this vital fact. The quicker we crush Hitler, the mainspring of the barbaric Axis, the quicker will the foul murders of our flyers be avenged. Tokio's savage exhibition teaches us again that we must move with dispatch to destroy Hitler.

## Auto Union's Stand

THE general executive board of the United Automobile Workers, in considering the President's "hold-the-line" order, adopted a program that, in the main, conforms to the recommendations of President Philip Murray of the CIO.

It calls for a concerted effort to roll back prices to September 15 levels; restoration of adjustment of wage inequalities; reorganization of the manpower set-up on a democratic basis; a 40-hour guaranteed work week; a more extensive food production program and an over-all authority to coordinate war economy.

The board was, nevertheless, very emphatic in expressing its resentment over some of the objectionable features, or omissions in the executive order. Nearly two weeks had gone by since the President issued the order. The union's attitude, undoubtedly, was largely influenced by the manner in which the order was administered. What has been the experience to date?

Some 500 of the union's pending cases

demanding adjustments of inequalities, have landed in the waste basket. Food Administrator Chester Davis, instead of taking action to roll back prices, has blocked the application of ceilings upon important but still uncontrolled products. Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt issued a sweeping job freeze order without as much consulting labor's representatives.

On top of all this, the hunger blocs in Congress combined to scrap the President's \$67,200 salary limit, profits are running wildly upward and there is no sign of a people's tax program.

This manner of applying the order, far from furthering the war production program, adds grist to the mill of those who aim to disrupt the war program. We witness already how all sorts of defeatist elements in the UAW have jumped at the opportunity to make hay.

Ironically, as all this is developing, Production Chief Donald M. Nelson reveals that our plane production has reached the staggering height of 7,000 a month. The UAW's men and women are turning out the bulk of those planes, as they are producing much of the tanks and other arms. These workers cannot understand why the monkey-wrench has been tossed in now. They can only see appeasement of the "farm bloc" and kindred reactionary forces, in the way the hold-the-line order is administered.

The UAW's statement would have been strengthened greatly if it had taken a more positive position in its general estimate of the "hold-the-line" order. The union could have noted, for example, those features of the order that are aimed against the defeatists and reactionary "blocs" in Congress.

The danger of this weakness is that it could be utilized by reactionaries to provoke the labor movement into a position that would break its collaboration with the war government and its commander-in-chief, and deprive labor of all initiative and influence in the war effort. President Murray obviously had that in mind when he sent his letter to all CIO affiliates stressing a positive approach—a rallying of every ounce of energy for a flexible and realistic application of the President's order as well as a profit and salary curb. Mr. Murray also noted that the possibility to increase earnings through incentive pay "promises to be of extreme importance to labor and should be examined very closely."

Unfortunately, the UAW's board voted to delay action on an incentive pay resolution before it, until its next meeting in June. This is delay to take initiative on a problem that many locals are confronting now. It may also give employers initiative to apply incentive plans more to their liking. Nationally coordinated uniformity and safeguards would help to protect the interest of the workers and keep the plans to real production incentives.

Above all, labor needs its full and united strength to meet the emergency. The trade unions, embodying the country's most loyal and patriotic forces, have the responsibility of both protecting the interests of their members as well as insuring uninterrupted and ever rising supply of our armed forces. This, above all, is a fight in the interest of the common people. Labor must not, and will not be shifted from its steadfast win-the-war course.

## The POLITICAL SCENE

## Tight Rope Artists

By Milton Howard

CONTINUING our examination of current politics in the trade unions, we observe that PM's labor expert Mr. James Wechsler announces the line-up this way:

"CIO's stand (on FDR's anti-inflation fight) was a compromise between the left-wing bloc, which doesn't want to talk much about wages and is stressing incentive plans, and the 'militants' in the UAW, shipbuilding, textile and other unions who refused to take the new era quietly."

If to this we add the Socialist New Leader's crack that "Communists are selling labor down the river," we stand face to face with what is shaping up as an attempt to distort the relationship of organized labor to the war effort and the Administration.

This relationship is one of collaboration for the maximum prosecution of the Anti-Hitler war, both on production front and the military front. This not only impels, but compels labor to resist any weakening of this collaboration, and, at the same time, to confront with frankness and boldness any and every deficiency either in the Administration's formulation or execution of economic or military policies.

But in the Wechsler-New Leader conception there is developing another kind of labor policy in which the working class is being dragged back to a standpoint which can be stated as a "labor's interests - contradict - the - war" theory.

The only thing wrong with this is that it not only tends to act as a brake on the nation's economic-military drive against Hitlerism (which is harmful to labor from the long point of view), but it also spells immediate economic disaster for labor even from the strictly dollars-and-cents view.

THE divisive intention of the Wechsler-New Leader line is seen in his estimate: "This tug-of-war left the AFL taking a stand that sounded more aggressive than the CIO." Wechsler is here referring to the AFL statement, bearing the clear impress of the reactionary Matthew Woll-Hutchinson influence, in which it was warned that the present glaring defects in the anti-inflation fight (stabilizing wages but not prices) will be considered as abrogating the "no-strike" agreement.

Thus, in the estimate of PM's labor expert it has become a mark of honorable "aggressiveness" to fling aside all considerations of the war production, while it is consid-

ered a "left wing" (or Communist) trick to seduce labor into "forgetting wages," and concentrating on war production, come what may.

PM's Wechsler amplifies this in the current issue of the American Newspaper Guild's paper (where he has been given, unfortunately, a forum for disruptive propaganda). He writes:

"Mr. Lewis' argument is much simpler . . . And because of the peculiar limitations of the human mind, many miners are going to feel that Mr. Lewis is saying what they think and that Mr. Roosevelt is trying to pull a fast one." (April 15).

Thus, the CIO type of support for the miners' demands is swept aside since this CIO support is real support, based on upward wage adjustments plus a fight for price control which will protect the wage rise. And John L. Lewis is hailed as the true leader of labor, his contempt for any control of inflationary price rises is embraced as gospel for labor, and the President is viewed as a sharper "trying to pull a fast one."

In place of combined responsibility for the protection of labor's welfare and for the maintenance of uninterrupted production, the PM expert and his Socialist-Trotskyite friends are urging an attitude of irresponsibility for which the labor-haters and appeasers are lying hopefully in wait.

If they can get labor to adopt it, they will have forced a collision between labor and the government, between labor and the war effort, between labor and the rest of the population. They will have isolated the labor movement for a crippling blow, justifying in the public mind Congressional action against the unions in the Rickenbacker-Pegler-Dies style.

FOR what is the "new era" which the Social-Democrat "militants" refuse to accept? It is the new era of the national war against Hitlerism.

But if they do not accept the new conditions imposed by this struggle, then they cannot accept the struggle itself.

Is it toward this opposition to the nation's anti-fascist war that the Wechsler and New Leader writers are trying to steer labor? We do not see how they can evade this challenge.

IS IT true that the "left wing" counsel to labor, urging that Labor's economic welfare must be defended in new ways (by effective control of prices and by rationing),

is it true that this weakens the struggle for these economic interests? It is an utter falsehood to say so. For it was the Communists who perceived from the very beginning of the anti-Axis war that a prime problem for the war effort was the necessity for protecting Labor's economic welfare against profiteering and inflationary plundering.

Far from being true that "the left wing doesn't want to talk about wages," it was Earl Browder who hastened to forestall the reactionary economic attack upon American Labor's real wages which he foresaw would loom in the reactionary camp in the name of the war effort.

There is not the slightest reason for any patriot to be apologetic or defensive against these "militants" who refuse to accept the responsibilities of anti-Axis war.

On the contrary, it is time for a renewed attack upon those forces in the labor movement who would betray Labor's immediate and long-range economic interests by hurling it into a futile competition with inflationary price increases.

The plan suggested by Browder and other thoughtful Americans (for planned war economy) and adopted, very imperfectly, by the Government in its original 7-point plan, remains the most practical method for protecting Labor's economic welfare. For it bases this welfare on the unity of labor with the war effort. It makes labor's economic welfare a national-military necessity, conserving the soldiers of production as zealously as the nation protects its soldiers on the battlefield.

THE view of PM's Wechsler that labor is precariously balanced on a tight rope in which its wage interests pull it one way and its war interests the other way is, in reality an expression of the "tight rope" attitude of the Wechsler-New Leader groups toward national unity and victory.

Their attitude is ambiguous. They fear unity and victory if these are to be obtained with the help of the Communists and the Soviet Union.

The "tight rope" counselors who urge Labor to collide with the nation's war effort are also the most fervent defenders of the Alter-Ehrlich provocation against American-Soviet unity.

A man who doesn't mind a breach between America and its Soviet ally doesn't mind a breach between Labor and the war leadership of the United States.

## How the Anti-Poll Tax Bill Would Enforce the Constitution

(This is the third of a series of four articles on the poll tax.)

By Elizabeth Lawson  
(Instructor, Workers' School)

No sooner had the reactionaries, in the years 1890 to 1910, fastened the poll tax upon the Southern States, than the people began agitation, at first on a local scale, to abolish it. Of the eleven states which at that time adopted the poll tax, four have since done away with it—Louisiana, North Carolina, Florida, and, most recently, Tennessee.

Agitation on a national scale for federal anti-poll tax legislation was first begun in the 1930's by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The late Congressman Lee E. Geyer of California introduced the first anti-poll tax bill into the House. It was backed by every progressive and anti-fascist organization in the country. With the death of Congressman Geyer, it became necessary for other members of the House to move into the leadership of the fight.

The anti-poll tax bill drafted by Congressman Vito Marcantonio and sponsored by a coalition of Republican and Democratic Congressmen, forbids the levying of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting for federal officials in elections or primaries. That is, it outlaws the poll tax in balloting for President and Vice-President, for Senators and for members of the House of Representatives.

It does not prohibit the states from levying poll taxes as a condition for voting for Governors, members of state legislatures and other state or local offices. This is not because the sponsors of the anti-poll tax bill approve of the poll tax in any form whatever, but because they are taking only the first and most important step toward its total abolition. An electorate privileged to select without hindrance the highest officials in the country, will not long tolerate restrictions upon its suffrage in the balloting for officials far less important.

## CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

Poll taxes have sought to raise doubts about the constitutionality of anti-poll tax legislation. The sponsors for the Marcantonio bill point especially to two sections of the Constitution.

Article IV, Section 4, says: "The

United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Every infringement of the right to vote renders the state by that much less a republic, a democracy. One of the characteristics of a republic is the participation of all its citizens in the legislative process. A narrow and rigid group, centering power in itself, is reminiscent of feudalism.

The Fourteenth Amendment reads: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." To vote is one of the privileges of American citizens; to deny the right to vote is clearly an abridgment of that privilege.

The Fourteenth Amendment, in fact, provides for a decrease in representation for any state which in any way limits its electorate. The wording is: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers . . . But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State."

"We cannot have all we want if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

EVERYBODY BUY WAR BONDS

Were this portion of the Fourteenth Amendment enforced, it would, last year, have deprived the poll tax states of 65 of their 78 members in the House. The sponsors of the Marcantonio bill do not urge the application of this section of the law; they urge, rather, the extension of the suffrage to all citizens.

## SENATE COMMITTEE

The Senate Judiciary Committee has examined the anti-poll tax bill, and after long debate, expressed the opinion that it is constitutional.

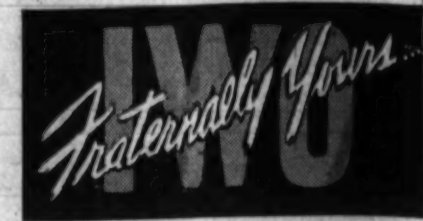
A number of more or less subtle dodges are used today by opponents of the federal anti-poll tax bill, who dare not speak against it openly. Some say: "We oppose the poll tax; the way to get rid of it is by amending the Constitution."

The argument looks well in the abstract, but under the concrete circumstances of today, its only effect is to kill all anti-poll tax legislation. To amend the Constitution is a difficult and cumbersome procedure; an amendment requires the vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress, and ratification by three-quarters of the states. The people have succeeded in amending the Constitution only 21 times in 154 years; the interval between initiation of an amendment in Congress and its final ratification is commonly a matter of two years or more. We are at war, and the Marcantonio bill is an urgent war measure.

There are others who say: "We oppose the poll tax, but the states themselves must get rid of it without intervention by the federal power."

The example of Tennessee is often adduced. Tennessee abolished the poll tax in 1901, but she alone, of all the states then levying the poll tax, could abolish it by legislative action; the seven remaining poll tax states can abolish it only by amending the state constitution, and this is in every state a lengthy process. Upon the government of the United States is laid the duty of enforcing the Constitution.

(In her next article, Elizabeth Lawson will discuss the social forces fighting for and against the poll tax and the tasks that must be performed in order to abolish it.)



MORRIS CARNOVSKY, whose unforgettable portrayal of Red Army man Kulikov, in that Soviet gift to Broadway, "Counterattack," embodied the soul and character of our greatest Ally, performed a scene from the play before 500 New York leaders of the International Workers Order. That night the audience also viewed an advance performance of an episode from the IWO's pageant-demonstration, March to Freedom! to be presented in Madison Square Garden on Sunday, May 23, at 7:30 P. M.

SUCH A PROJECT in the cultural field," said Carnovsky, "such efforts as will bring together all types of national group culture into one huge demonstration for national unity, get a natural response from me."



CONFAB on March to Freedom! Production staff discusses most effective treatment of this mass salute to the common people, in which John Doe and Family have central roles. (L-R) Al Boylan, stage manager; Peter Frye, director; Meg Boylan, in charge of lighting; Pearl Mullin, heading production management.

THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS IMPOSSIBLE! Morris Carnovsky, in the role of Sergeant Kulikov, in the Soviet play, "Counterattack," recent Broadway success, burned this slogan into his waning consciousness in his terrible battle against exhaustion. And in the Soviet Union, an American-born boy, a real-life Sgt. Kulikov personifies "this determination to keep standing, fighting—to smash the brute enemy."

ELEVEN YEARS AGO George Peck went to the Soviet Union to study chemistry. His parents heard from him regularly. But the past 14 months of war brought them only an occasional cable telling them that 29-year-old George was alive and well. Then came the letter postmarked "USSR," to Julius and Sophia Peck, members of the International Workers Order for 13 years.

"DO NOT WORRY. On to victory. We must win and will win," were George's words of courage to his parents. And on the back of the photograph, torn in transit, Julius and Sophia Peck read: "From your loving son and brother, Commander in Red Army."

GEORGE WEARS THE UNIFORM of the beloved Red Army. Filled with pride because their son is taking his post in the most heroic battle of all time, Mr. and Mrs. Peck redouble their efforts for a second front in Europe so that George and his Russian and American brothers together may meet on the triumphal ground of democracy. "MAY THE NEXT OCTOBER SEE THE END OF FASCISM AND THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE AND JUSTICE," wrote George Peck. Yes, George—we 155,000 men, women and youth of the IWO are straining every muscle to make that come true. We, and your parents and you will help to do the job.

THE GIANT VOICE of New York's working people will shake Yankee Stadium on the afternoon of May 2 in a thunderous cry for American land attack in Europe RIGHT AWAY. Sixty thousand of us, under the same sky which canopies the clash of the Red Army and the Nazi Joe on the Eastern Front, will shout: "Let's go! Let's join our brothers-in-arms NOW!"

KEEP 'EM ROLLING might well be the password for women of Lodges 514 and 122, forty-five of whom are making bandages for the Red Cross twice a week at their busy center. Those who've earned uniforms will wear them with just dignity at the Red Cross benefit concert of their lodges on Saturday, April 24. Fine entertainment has been lined up, and a peak crowd is expected at 3109 Surf Ave., Brooklyn.

TRENDS IN THE WAR will be the subject of a talk by former Russian General Victor A. Yakhotoff, tonight at 77 Fifth Ave., Lodge 500 clubrooms. Applicants for IWO membership will find Dr. Littinsky on the spot to examine and make them members faster.

WANTED: EQUAL ROLES for 15,000,000 Negroes in our war against fascism. Working for this means more understanding of the Negro's innumerable gifts to American advancement. Samuel Patterson, IWO organizer, will discuss the Negro in American History at 2415 Grand Concourse, Bronx, Paradise Theatre Building, auspices of Lodge 746, tonight at 9 o'clock.

THE PERFECT KEY to unity in Gary, Ind., proved to be a war chest project whereby the community raised \$315,000 surpassing its goal of \$200,000. Katharine Erlich, Katherine Kramer, Helen Malinsky, Anna Werhowsky, Elene Langel and Eve Brigidewich swing the drive into their Croatian-Hungarian and Russian-American areas. They went over the top in every instance. Sister Brigidewich held off a much-needed operation until the job was done. Or such sturdy stuff are our women made!

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